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BOARD TO STUDY DRUG TRAFFIC URGED IN GENEVA

League Members See Necessity for Central Authority —Opposition Voiced

FINLAND AND SWEDEN WITHDRAW PROPOSAL

Delegates Decide Not to Press Resolution Calling for Study of Effects of Alcohol

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 17—The question of the control of the drug traffic by means of a permanent central board to be established in Geneva came before the fifth committee of the League today in connection with the estimates to be devoted for that purpose. The board is to consist of eight members, who will receive and examine the statistics of governmental reports on the production of and trade in opium, and watch the course of international trade in drugs, for the purpose of enforcing the obligations undertaken by nations which have signed the Hague and Geneva conventions.

Signor Cavazzoni, Italy, said his Government would not consent to support the board, for it believes that all that is necessary is enforcement by the existing advisory committee.

Sir John Campbell, chairman of the advisory committee, disagreed with this view, saying that the necessity was clearly established for a new central board which will be independent of governmental control and able to investigate the opium problem with a free hand. The committee was in doubt whether the board should be unpaid and honorary or a paid executive, and this question will probably be left to the decision of the Council of the League when it begins to consider the personnel of the board.

Board Called Superfluous

Sir John admitted that it would be difficult to find the right men for a board of impartial experts, independent of governmental interference and for this it was considered necessary to offer sufficient remuneration.

In the course of his remarks opposing the appointment of a board, Signor Cavazzoni said the real issue was not the establishment of more machinery for supervision of the traffic in opium, but failure of the governments which had signed the Hague convention to carry out their obligations to limit the manufacture and sale of dangerous drugs. As long as governments refused to do their duty the League must not be blamed for failing to stop illicit traffic.

Colonel MacCormick warmly supported this conclusion, stressing his opposition to the appointment of a board as superfluous.

Resolution Opposed

When the Swedish and Finnish proposal to the Assembly to take up the study of the effects of the excessive use of alcohol came before the League committee dealing with social problems it was met, as indeed was expected, by opposition from the representatives of wine-producing countries—France, Portugual, Italy and Australia.

The Uruguayan representative on the committee, who did good work in his own country in the earlier closing of public houses, rather startled his audience by defending the attitude of Louis Loucheur, for it was M. Loucheur who has been most vehement in his opposition to the idea of raising the alcohol question before the Assembly. He described the proposal as one that would involve interference in the domestic affairs of states, which it was extremely important the League should avoid, and asked under what article of the Covenant the question could be brought up before the League.

It was pointed out by the Finnish dedegates that this could be done under Article 23 dealing with social activities and noxious drugs, and

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JAPANESE NAVY WELCOME PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Training Crew of 1500 Men Will Be Entertained for Six Days

With the arrival of the two Japanese war vessels, Iwate and Asama, in Boston waters Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, this city will be host to the training squadron of more than 1500 men of the Imperial Japanese Navy from Sept. 21 to Sept. 26, during which time they will be entertained by federal, state, and municipal officials.

Public exercises in honor of the visiting squadron will be held on the Common next Thursday afternoon as a part of the ceremonies during the five days they are here. They will be received by Governor Fuller, and entertained at different times by Mayor Nichols. They will be also taken through the United States Navy Yard in Charlestown as guests of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, and fêted by the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Admiral Nagana in Command

In command of the training squadron is Rear Admiral Osami Nagana, a descendant of Japanese nobility and a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war. He is assisted by Captain Kizo Isumi of the Iwate, and Captain Akira Fujiyoshi of the Asama. As a Lieutenant-Commander, Rear Admiral Nagana was commissioned to study international law at Harvard University, and having recently been in command of the Japanese squadron in Chinese waters was given charge of the first training cruise to the eastern part of the United States.

The purpose of the present cruise, it was explained today by T. Kuki, interpreter, who has just arrived in Boston to assist with the reception plans, is not only to perfect the training of these young naval men, but to equip them with an appreciation of the modes and manners of the peoples of other nations, particularly the United States.

To that end the Iwate and the Asama have been away from their native waters since June 30, visiting such cities as Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Balboa, Colon, New Orleans and Havana.

Mission One of Peace

"The squadron is composed of many young men who are destined for higher naval careers, and their mission in visiting the United States is one of peace and desire to understand the America of fact rather than the America of fiction," said Mr. Kuki. "It is this first hand knowledge of American life and American institutions which these men will carry back to Japan, and on which more and more harmonious relations of the future can be based."

Arriving here direct from Cuba,

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Gov. Donahey Lets Others Golf While He Puts Up Bird Houses

Ohio Executive Prefers Saw and Hammer to Driver and Niblick for Afternoons Off—Martins and Wrens Reward Him With Their Company

COLUMBUS, O. (Staff Correspondence)—Give Gov. A. Vic Donahey of Ohio a long-handled axe, a hammer, a few nails and maybe a paint brush and he'll let the rest of the executive office force take their afternoon's recreation on the golf links, if they wish.

"Each man to his own taste," is the Governor's idea of it. And the bird houses and other bits of industry seen at his summer home in Indian Lake show his preference.

"No, I never play golf," said Mr. Donahey, chatting with a Christian Science Monitor representative in his office. "I get real enjoyment, though, chopping wood for the fireplace and fixing up little homes for the martins and wrens."

A long line of officials and visitors waited in the outer executive officers of the Ohio State House, and a five-minute glass rested on the gubernatorial desk. When the interviewer evinced interest in the birdhouses, what was supposed to be a five-minute visit stretched to 40 minutes.

"Young man," he continued, "you'll enjoy putting together a martin house for your own back yard. The martins are fine birds to have around. Just put a house for them on a 14-foot pole and set it out in an open space. You'll have it full of martin families next spring, if it is kept covered up until after the sparrows have nested. And you know the martins help keep the insects away."

Parts of old ammunition boxes the Governor found at Camp Perry during inspection of the Ohio National Guard form the material for the bird houses at his island home. He builds them large enough for quite a number of bird families and screens the entrances to keep other birds away until the martins arrive. These homes are erected on posts made of iron pipes. The wren houses are tiny affairs, with entrances no bigger than a 25-cent piece.

Governor Donahey doesn't cut down trees promiscuously. He takes keen interest in tree planting and has been responsible for having many children in the State of Ohio plant nut and fruit trees the past few years. Last summer he found a hickory tree which bore the finest kind of large thin-shelled nuts.

A quantity of nuts were shipped to the Ohio State University authorities with instructions that they be carefully and properly planted so this particular variety could be enjoyed by generations to come. He has planted many walnuts and butternuts and continually advocates the importance of doing such things.

Found! A Zoo

Where the Animals Aren't Interested in Peanuts

THIS menagerie is on the front lawn of a Nebraska home and is composed of specially grown and trimmed cedars. Read about it

Monday

in the news section

BELGIAN BELL RINGER TO PLAY IN COHASSET

Jef Denyn, director of the carillon school at Malines, Belgium, said to be one of the greatest carillonneurs and founder of the modern carillon technique, will play on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, on Monday afternoon, Sep. 26, from 3.30 to 4.30 o'clock, and on the following evening from 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

In connection with Mr. Denyn's recital on Monday afternoon, the Rev. Charles C. Wilson, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, has invited the bishops and clergy of the diocese to Cohasset. Before the recital at 2.30, in the town hall, Prosper Verheyden, secretary of the carillon school, will give a lecture on carillon music.

The regular weekly recital by Kamiel Lefevere will be given on the carillon tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, and Tuesday evening, 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

TRUCKMEN GAIN $5 RISE

NEW YORK (AP)—Settlement of the truck drivers' strike was announced by representatives of the commission merchants and boss truckmen. The 2000 striking truckmen asked for an increase of $7 weekly but after a three-hour conference a compromise granting a $5 wage increase to $45 a week was accepted by both groups.

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ROYAL WELCOME GIVEN BY PARIS TO LEGIONNAIRES

First Act of Americans Is to Pay Homage to the Unknown Soldier

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 17—Those of the American Legion including the National Commander, Howard P. Savage and Gen. John J. Pershing, who shared in the welcome at Cherbourg yesterday morning and again in Paris in the afternoon, agree that they have never experienced anything so overwhelming in its genuineness America's second expeditionary force has arrived. Invited by the French Government and the French people, its leaders were received as representatives of 20,000 ex-soldiers meeting here for their convention with all the pomp fit for a king.

General Pershing and Mr. Savage went immediately after arriving here to the Unknown Soldier's tomb as a mark of respect by the American Legion for legions of France. Further ceremonies will fill in today. Tonight Paris will be a city of light from thousands of ribbons of bulbs and special electrical signs and ornaments decorating the principal squares and thoroughfares. Tomorrow morning will be given over to services in the various churches; and in the afternoon Mr. Savage will pay official calls on the highest French officials, including the President of the Republic. On Monday morning the convention proper opens in the Trocadero Palace.

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP) — On the slopes of Mount Valerien overlooking all Paris, Gen. John J. Pershing and Howard P. Savage paid the tribute of the American Legion to their "fallen buddies." General Pershing, Mr. Savage and Marshal Foch made the only addresses. A distinguished company of French military and civil leaders was present.

The ceremonies were presided over by Sheldon Whitehouse, American Chargé d'Affaires, and those attending included Gen. W. W. Harts, military attaché, Gen. Milton Foreman, General Debeny and General Gouraud, Col. T. Bentley Mott, M. Bouju, Prefect of the Seine, and Captain L'Hopital, who is aide to Marshal Foch.

General Pershing, the first speaker, noted the fact that the first act of the official Legion delegation had been to pay tribute to their comrades at the Arc de Triomphe after their arrival yesterday, and then to

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SCOTTISH RITE COUNCIL OPENS ANNUAL SESSION

Continues to Thursday—96 to Get Thirty-Third Degree Tuesday

The one hundred and fifteenth annual session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States opened this morning with an organization meeting in the Statler ballroom. All 40 active members of the council were present. Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander, presiding.

More than 1300 advance registrations for the meeting have been received from leaders in Masonry in the United States and Canada, according to Charles H. Spillman, Grand Secretary-General. At least 1600 members and ladies are expected to attend.

Visitors to General Sessions

Among those who have arrived are Sir John Gibson, Past Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Canada, and former Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, accompanied by Lady Gibson; Alfred F. Webster, Grand Commander, and Mrs. Webster, Toronto; J. Alexander Cameron, past Grand Commander, and Mrs. Cameron, of Montreal; John H. Cowles, Washington, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction; Edward W. Frazar, Tokyo, Japan, deputy for Japan under the Southern Supreme Council; Charles E. Rosenbaum, Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Little Rock, Ark.; Judge Alexander G. Cochran and Mrs. Cochran, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Ballard, Grand Secretary General, and Mrs. Ballard, Hamilton, Ont.; and W. H. Wardrope, of Hamilton, Ont. The day was devoted to early registration of members and informal entertainments.

Tomorrow at 3 p. m. members of the Scottish Rite will assemble at the Hotel Statler and attend services at the Arlington Street Church. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, 32d degree, President of Boston University, upon whom the Thirty-Third Degree will be conferred by the Supreme Council Tuesday evening.

The program for Monday includes a meeting of the trustees of the council in Parlor F of the Hotel Statler at 10 a. m. In the afternoon the visiting ladies will be tendered a reception by the local ladies' committee in the ballroom of the hotel. Mrs. Leon M. Abbott is chairman of the committee.

The first formal session of the Supreme Council will open in the ballroom of the Statler, Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 a. m., according to ceremonial form, and immediately there-

Spanish Opposition Attacks Assembly

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

Madrid, Sept. 17

THE Government has issued a note to the press condemning the Opposition's attitude toward the National Assembly as manifested in a leaflet circulated secretly in Madrid recently by Sanchez Guerra, a Conservative ex-minister.

Signor Guerra is a believer in universal suffrage and denounces the forthcoming Assembly as a mere instrument of the directorate. The Government note declares its conviction that the leaflet will be unable to create obstacles for the constructive enterprise undertaken by the new régime.

HYDROELECTRIC ISSUE BELIEVED NEAR SOLUTION

Addresses of Gov. Brewster and John S. Lawrence Indicate Settlement on Way

POLAND SPRING, Me., Sept. 17 (Special)—New England's hydroelectric power problems seemed to be on a fair way to solution when the New England council closed its eighth quarterly meeting today, following the reports from the state councils upon economic conditions in their several areas, all of which were encouraging in character.

The statement of John S. Lawrence with regard to progress made in studying the hydro-electric situation and the vigorous address last night by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, in which he made it clear that he was ready to take the necessary steps to lead to a power compact between the State of Maine and other New England states, gave the members of the conference a confident feeling that this important issue would be settled to the satisfaction of all the various interests involved.

Proposal Indorsed

That New England will line up behind Governor Brewster in his program to encourage development of an American Merchant Marine, was predicted by Henry F. Merrill of Portland, chairman of the Maine delegation, at the conference this forenoon.

Mr. Merrill gave a strong indorsement to the Governor's recommendation that a committee of prominent people from all over New England be appointed to study merchant marine matters as related to New England. It is expected that such a committee will be named at the November meeting of the council to be held in Springfield, Mass.

Another subject which attracted a great deal of attention was the proposal by Mr. Lawrence that the holding of controlling stock by trustees in corporations engaged in active manufacturing should be in the hands of active directors in such corporations. He said that in his opinion, and in the opinion of other business men, such transfer would operate to remedy conditions that are now rather acute in the textile industry in New England.

Adoption of a New England waterpower compact is the best solution of Maine's problem of keeping control of her power resources and

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MR. McADOO NOT TO SEEK DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION; SMITH CAMPAIGN IN DOUBT

Advisers of Governor Study Possible Effect on Party in Case of Defeat

SOUTH'S OPPOSITION IS CHIEF OBSTACLE

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17 (Special)—The presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith is facing a more serious and complicated combination of circumstances every day that it progresses, according to some of the Governor's closest and most candid advisers. In fact, a belief is growing that unless there is decided improvement in the outlook before the Democratic national convention, Mr. Smith, at the last moment, might step out of the race.

At the same time it is being conceded more and more widely that if the New York Governor demands the nomination, he probably can get it. The question that is concerning his friends is whether the price will not be so high as to make the nomination valueless.

The Democratic Party nationally is in a dilemma. If it refuses to nominate Governor Smith after a contest in the convention, it would be unable to elect any man it designated in 1928 and perhaps for many elections to come. In the East, where there is a large Roman Catholic vote, mostly Democratic, party leaders recognize clearly that a refusal to accept Governor Smith would alienate large blocks of normally Democratic votes, not only in 1928 but in 1932 and 1936.

Entry in Solid South

If the party accepts Governor Smith, it might find the wedge entering the solid South, which for three generations has always put up a 136-vote handicap in favor of the Democrats in every presidential election. It is the South, Protestant and dry, which presents the most vital obstacle to Governor Smith.

While few doubt that if Governor Smith should be nominated he would carry the South, they all recognize that he would carry it by such reduced majorities that the Democrats might never again rebuild their strength.

Another thing that is causing the supporters of Governor Smith some concern is the two ways of escape that the Democratic party faces. The first, and easiest, would be the retirement of Governor Smith from the race. Then Democrats could go on calmly to pick a man, do their best, and hope for better prospects in 1932. The party would still be united and partisan Democracy would be saved.

Well Versed in Politics

That there is a possibility of this has not been denied. The Governor, a shrewd and canny politician, realizes that there is little for him to gain by being a defeated candidate for President. His friends do not expect him to make any real effort to gain the nomination unless he believes he has at least a reasonable chance of success.

He is not regarded as nearly so anxious for the nomination if President Coolidge is a candidate for re-election, as many think he will be, or if Herbert Hoover is the Republican choice. The New York Governor would make a much stronger fight if the Republican candidacy goes to Mr. Lowden, Mr. Dawes, Mr.

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Prefers to Work in Ranks to Uphold Laws and to Defeat Nullification

PLEDGES HIS SUPPORT TO PARTY'S WELFARE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The announced withdrawal of William G. McAdoo as a candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, while not unexpected, is found to cause a realignment of plans among the Democrats. It has been known for some time that Mr. McAdoo was indisposed to enter a race which might be encumbered with more than the usual amount of conflict.

He made his position in regard to current issues, particularly the enforcement of the prohibition law, quite clear in several speeches early in the summer. These speeches were well received in the South and it is there that Mr. McAdoo's greatest strength would lie.

Meanwhile the Smith proponents have been actively at work in all parts of the country and it was evident that they intended to make a concerted attack upon Mr. McAdoo and carry the contest into the strategic points of his territory. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Smith stand for two elements in the Democratic Party, apparently irreconcilable.

Stanch Defender of Dry Law

Mr. McAdoo, as long as he was in the field, stood as a rallying point for those who for one reason or another, but chiefly on the prohibition issue, were opposed to Mr. Smith. Many Democrats felt that in view of the position of the party both Mr. Smith and Mr. McAdoo should retire and leave the way open for a new man who could reconcile the various factions of the party. Mr. McAdoo has taken the step. Will Mr. Smith follow? There's the rub.

George F. Milton of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of Mr. McAdoo's most devoted adherents, wrote to him asking him to speak out in regard to his intentions regarding the presidency.

In reply Mr. McAdoo, after reviewing his activities, declared that everything possible should be done to avert the catastrophe of 1924 and that personal ambition must give way to "principles and policies."

Supports Progressive Policies

"My chief concern," said Mr. McAdoo, "is the supremacy of Democratic principles and progressive policies, for these mean the preservation, unimpaired, of the Constitution of the United States; the suppression of nullification and the enforcement of law, without which stable government is impossible and without which the blessings of liberty will disappear; justice to agriculture, without which the farmers cannot get their rightful share of national prosperity, and social and economic justice for all classes, without which human opportunity cannot be widened.

"Perhaps I can do more to advance these objects as a private citizen than as a candidate for the presidency. I prefer to stand aside in order that the field may be left clear, so far as I can clear it, for the development of a leadership that can more effectively gain these ends.

"I shall not, therefore, be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928."

Will Mr. Smith Step Aside?

Democrats here are much interested in the question as to the effect that the McAdoo letter will have on the Smith candidacy. There is a division of opinion as to whether it will call forth an equally generous stepping aside in the interests of harmony on the part of Governor Smith or merely strengthen the determination to win the nomination.

The immediate question, based on Mr. McAdoo's decision not to run, is, where will his strength go? At the moment there is no candidate in opposition to Mr. Smith who is nationally known as was Mr. McAdoo. It is a long time, however, before the Democratic convention meets to choose a standard bearer, and the hopes of those who believe in the issues for which William G. McAdoo stands are centered on the possibility that some new man may be presented to the Democracy worthy of support.

If not, and if the Smith forces try to control the situation, Mr. McAdoo may go back into the field. While he is not a candidate he would not refuse to be drafted, it is believed.

Text of Mr. McAdoo's Letter

The text of Mr. McAdoo's letter, under date of Sept. 15, follows:

"My Dear Milton:

"I have read with care your letter of Sept. 8. I think you are right in saying that the time has arrived when, in the interest of the progressive element of the Democratic Party, with which I have always been identified, and in order that my friends throughout the country may be guided accordingly, I should indicate my attitude toward the forthcoming campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"While most of my life has been devoted to the practice of law and to some important business activities, as for instance, the construction of the Hudson tunnels, nevertheless, because of my profound attachment to the Democratic principles, I have maintained a constant interest in public affairs.

"It was for this reason that I fought with all my power for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in the Baltimore convention of 1912. After his election, he honored me with an invitation to membership in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. My enthusiasm for the principles of progressive Democracy which that great statesman and leader represented, induced me to accept that

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Growing Salaries Are Shown for University Trained Men

Harvard School of Business Administration Finds Graduates of Six Years Ago Average $4709

Graduates of the Harvard School of Business Administration six years after their graduation earn salaries averaging $4709 a year in addition to their bonuses, living expenses and income from investments totaling perhaps an additional $5000, according to a survey conducted by the school among the 1285 men who have graduated since the founding of the institution in 1910.

The typical salary of the students for the first year after they leave school is $1800, said George E. Bates, assistant dean, who conducted the investigation. Dean Bates points out that this initial salary is influenced to a great extent by the business school itself, since it is customary for the school to recommend to prospective employers that $1800 is an appropriate salary for graduates starting out in business.

Of the 1285 questionnaires sent out, 775, or 60 per cent, were answered. Eighty-seven and one-half per cent of the reports were from those who had graduated within the last six years, and 12.5 per cent were from the graduates between the years 1910 and 1920.

Initial Salary Fluctuates

Students who graduated in 1910 entered business with salaries of $660 for the first year, or $52 a month. By 1913 this figure had changed to $1000 a year, and by 1919 to $2033. The initial salary dropped from the peak which it reached in 1919 down to $1758 in 1924. Last year it was $1958.

Although the salaries at which the Harvard men commence is modest, the increase as they add to their years of experience is rapid. The graduates of 1910 who started at $660 a year are now making $20,800 a year, after 18 years of practical experience. The graduating class in 1910 included only eight members, as compared with 215 in 1926, so the general averages computed for the earlier groups of students are not to be thoroughly relied upon, according to Dean Bates.

If the same ratio persists for the next 16 years, students who are starting this year with salaries of nearly $2000 a year should earn not less than $60,000 a year after they have been in business for 16 years. This does not include the incomes realized by these men aside from their salaries. The incomes are estimated as being more than the salaries especially after the men have had 10 or more years of experience.

Bonuses May Equal Salaries

By massing the salaries of the 1285 graduates, including those who did not report in answer to the questionnaire, it was estimated that they received an aggregate salary of $5,215,000, or an average of $4058 a year each.

"As a general rule," says Dean Bates, "we have tried to err on the side of conservatism and understatement. For example, we know that many graduates received bonuses nearly equal to their salaries, while only salary figures were given; many men received large commissions in addition to the reported salaries; others secured special unreported compensation in the way of quarters, expenses and insurance; while still others were engaged in personal or family businesses where they drew only nominal salaries and took proportionately large shares of profits."

Dean Bates warns alumni not to be disappointed if their salary does not come up to the average. "The principal danger anticipated in pub-

office. For almost six years as Secretary of the Treasury and for one year as director-general of all the railroads of the United States during the World War, I devoted myself without stint or limit to the service of the country. After the signing of the armistice I was obliged to resign these offices because an absolute rest, free of all responsibilities, was imperative.

1924 Campaign Recalled

"In 1920 a demand which appeared to be widespread arose for my nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Party, but I refused to become a candidate, although many of my unselfish supporters did me the very great honor of trying to draft me on that occasion.

"In 1924 I entered the campaign because it was urged upon me that the progressive element of the party relied upon me for leadership. You know that campaign was rendered abortive by the unfortunate injection, against my opposition, of the false religious issue into the Democratic National Convention.

"I have indulged in this brief epitome to emphasize the fact that my life has been a very intensive one and to express the hope that I am entitled to a respite. Do you not think I have earned at least an 'honorable discharge'?

"If the Democratic situation should again develop in such a way as to cause a repetition of the inconclusive and disastrous fight in the New York convention of 1924, it would be calamitous and the party would be reduced again to impotence in a presidential contest.

Party Welfare Put First

"True Democratic principles and progressive Democratic policies, which you and I and our friends believe to be essential to the public welfare and which we have consistently championed, would be submerged in another disaster.

"Everything possible should be done to prevent the 1928 convention from degenerating into a mere struggle of individuals for personal preferment at the expense of principles and policies of fundamental importance to party character and to the welfare of the Nation. Principles and policies must come first. Personal ambitions, however legitimate, and every selfish purpose should be subordinated to them.

"My chief concern is the supremacy of Democratic principles and progressive policies, for these mean the preservation, unimpaired, of the Constitution of the United States; the suppression of nullification and the enforcement of law, without which stable government is impossible and without which the blessings of liberty will disappear; justice to agriculture, without which the farmers cannot get their rightful share of national prosperity; and social and economic justice for all classes without which human opportunity cannot be widened.

Pleads Defeat of Nullification

"Perhaps I can do more to advance these objects as a private citizen than as a candidate for the Presidency. I prefer to stand aside in order that the field may be left clear, so far as I can clear it, for the development of a leadership that can more effectively gain these ends.

"I shall not, therefore, be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1928.

"But the struggle for the preservation of the Constitution in its integrity, for the defeat of nullification, for obedience to law and for the stern repression of crime, for incorruptible government, for impartial justice, social and economic, for orderly progress and for wider human opportunities, must be carried on and every earnest patriot must see that it is carried on. In an effort to achieve these things I shall, as a private citizen, be glad to co-operate with all those who deem them essential to the public welfare.

"I am deeply grateful to you, my dear Milton, and to the thousands of unselfish and patriotic men and women throughout the country who have fought with me for these principles. Their unswerving support and friendship have given me constant inspiration and a profounder satisfaction than any honors that could be gained in public life.

"With warm regard, I am, as always,

"Cordially yours,
(Signed) "WILLIAM G. McADOO."

First Democratic Candidate Announces His Candidacy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The first man formally to announce his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination is Louis Henry Francisco, San Diego, California, rancher and former railroad engineer.

He criticized both the Republican and Democratic parties for lack of progressive policies and leaders in a statement of policies just made public here. He said he believed in the establishment of the five-day working week with Saturday as a holiday and through this he believed there was a solution for the economic problems of the country, because of overproduction.

Gov. Smith Has No Comment on McAdoo Announcement

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, declined to comment on the announcement by William G. McAdoo that Mr. McAdoo would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

ELM TREE HOUSE GIVEN TO LAWRENCE

City's Oldest House Bought by School Children

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—The city will be enriched to the extent of the oldest house here as the result of the action taken today by the members of the Old Elm Tree House Association when they voted to turn this historic house over to the city providing that they care for it in the proper manner.

Several years ago, when the house was threatened with being demolished to make way for a modern house, the school children of the city, assisted by the others interested in keeping the house for its historic past, raised enough money to buy it from its owners. The building has not been in use for some time past.

The Old Elm Tree House, named for the largest elm tree in this section, which stands in the yard, is better known as the Bodwell House and stands at the corner of East Haverhill and Elm Streets.

The old dwelling was erected and first occupied by the Bodwell family, probably in 1708 or 1709, and four generations of this family lived beneath its roof. The old tree is believed to have been planted when the third Henry Bodwell was born, July 26, 1729, and today is over 100 feet high.

REVERE HAS NEW TAX RATE

The new tax rate for the city of Revere has been fixed at $39.80, a reduction of $1 as compared with last year's rate, according to announcement by the board of assessors. There was an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the city's valuation which was reckoned at $40,409,150. More than $1,000,000 of this increase is represented in real estate development. John E. Walsh, Mayor of Revere, has effected reductions totaling $9 in the tax rates during his two years as Mayor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; gentle winds, mostly southerly.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south and southwest.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer; gentle winds, mostly west and southwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Memphis	80
Atlantic City	66	Montreal	58
Boston	60	Nantucket	62
Buffalo	64	New Orleans	84
Calgary	46	New York	62
Charleston	82	Philadelphia	64
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	64
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	72	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	54	San Francisco	58
Galveston	76	St. Louis	78
Hatteras	74	St. Paul	66
Helena	52	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	78
Kansas City	76	Washington	70
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:53 p. m.; Sunday, 5:34 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Special members meeting, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.
Convention of Scottish Rite Masons, Hotel Statler, ends next Friday.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Malones," 8:15.
Majestic—"My Golden West," 8:15.
Shubert—"My Princess," 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.
Fogg Art Museum at Harvard at Broadway and Quincy streets, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sudays from 1 to 5.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, free.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Carillon recital, Cohasset, 3:30.
Motion pictures of grass-eating wild animals, Boston Museum for Children, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.
Mushroom exhibit, Boston Mycological Club, Horticultural Hall, 11.

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An International Daily Newspaper

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POWER RATES ARE EXPLAINED AT BABSON PARK

Private Control Upheld in Discussion of Public Utilities

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Public utilities and water power occupied the attention of the delegates to the fourteenth annual National Business Conference at Babson Park this afternoon.

Frank L. Blanchard of Henry L. Doherty & Co. talked on the place of public utilities in American industry, and Francis Frothingham of Coffin & Burr, Inc., took up the problem of where public utilities stand today.

The conference ends tomorrow afternoon with an illustrated talk by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, on "Abolishing the Arctic."

Business Cycle

At a round table discussion this morning Prof. Lionel D. Edie of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago, answering questions bearing on the business cycle, said that in his opinion prices would fluctuate about a level slightly higher than they are at present for the next five or six years, and that after that they would go down.

Professor Edie said that unless there was an annual 3 per cent increase in the world's gold supply a condition of falling prices obtains, while an increase of more than that amount causes an increase in prices. He said that he did not anticipate that this would occur. He was asked why it would not be a good investment to buy gold bonds of mines inactive at present through the prohibitive costs of working the poorgrade ore, anticipating the gold shortage trend. He thought that the necessity for prices to fall far enough to make such mines very valuable was remote.

Importance of Utilities

Mr. Blanchard said, in part:

"Possibly there are no industries with which you come in contact that are as necessary to your comfort and that contribute so much to the development of the several communities in which you reside as the public utilities.

"According to the Wall Street Journal, the total of capital invested in them is about $23,000,000,000. This amount is only exceeded by the capital of $23,500,000,000 invested in steam railroads, the largest industry in the United States. For six consecutive years, the public utilities industry has led all others in the amount of new capital invested. In 1925 it was $1,495,000,000 and in 1926 it was $1,604,000,000. All of these companies are now under the control of the state and the municipality in which they are located. They cannot arbitrarily raise their rates, increase their capital stock, or issue securities for any purpose whatever without the approval of the public utility commission.

Customer Owners

"One of the outstanding features of public utility financing during the last 10 years has been the remarkable increase in the number of customer owners of securities. The advantages of this to both companies and customers are numerous. Since 1914, we are told, 228 electric light and power companies have secured 1,430,000 customer-owner stockholders. In a single year $250,000,000 worth of securities were sold to them. The total number of customer owners of public utilities, according to the best estimates obtainable, is about 2,000,000. Last year 326 electric light companies carried on customer ownership campaigns.

Government Ownership

"One of the important developments in the public utility field in recent years is the interconnection of the electric light and power companies. It was first employed between companies, owned by a central organization, which were located within relatively short distances from each other, the object being to make certain that in case the central station plant in any one of the towns should break down or be made inoperative, a sufficient supply of electricity from the interconnected plants would be available to continue service to its customers uninterruptedly.

"Unless all signs fail, a concerted attempt will be made in the next Congress to commit the Government to the ownership of several important public utility enterprises. Supporters of the movement assert that the Government can finance and operate them at lower cost than would be possible under private ownership.

"Why should the Government be required to engage in a business that can be carried on profitably by its citizens? Isn't the proper administration of the Government a sufficiently large job to engage the attention of our office holders without entering into competition with corporations or private enterprises? Has the Government been so successful in business management that is is warranted in extending its activities to this field?"

Electric Development

Mr. Frothingham in his talk on where public utilities stand today said in part:

"Our economic, political and social structures are being readapted to the use of electricity. Its cost has scarcely risen, in fact in many instances it has lowered for the individual, as against the increased cost of his food and clothing, and the power element in the most of the manufacturer's finished product (except in some of the electric chemical industries) is but an insignificant fraction of the total.

"It is the rapid development of the electric industry that has made such a result possible—the courage to scrap and replace, to keep abreast of the advances in the art. Anything that tends to stem this progress is against, and not in, the public interest. The immediately vital thing is not the reduction in cost of electricity, but rather that this electric service shall be abundant, reliable, universal and constant.

"Since universality is the essence of this electric light and power business, the question of its control takes foremost place in any consideration of it. Shall it be public, private, or some combination of the two? We manufacture in this country as many kilowatt hours as all the rest of the world put together. We occupy this position not because of a surplus of technical ability, for that has been well distributed, but because of having been unhampered by the deadening, hope-killing influence of governmental interference.

"Thus has grown up our well-nigh universal system among the states of public service commissions. Under it the system has been established in the public interest of protected monopoly, as it has been demonstrated that only so can the public be served without wasteful duplication of investment.

"No greater disservice can be done the public than for politicians or others to spread the propaganda of the grasping private operators rushing out to seize natural resources of water power or storage, or rights of way, for private exploitation and gain at the expense of the public. These possibilities are not consistent with the system of the public regulation properly administered.

"The power to prevent abuses is now in the hands of the people through their regulating commissions, and it is almost criminal denial of public rights that natural assets continue, under such utterly misleading teachings, to be withheld from public use. The same cry is often raised against permits granted for water power or reservoir development in the public domain or on navigable streams under the Federal Water Power Bill, whereas that bill most carefully preserves title in the government, grants only fifty-year leases with rights of recovery at net cost, demands a comprehensive use of opportunities, and approves plans, costs, and insures the regulation of rates."

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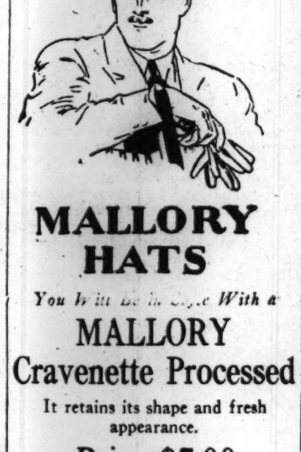

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Established 1914 The First Glove Store in Boston

SMITH CAMPAIGN FACES SETBACK

(Continued from Page 1)

Longworth or some of the other Republicans.

But perhaps the most weighty consideration that would lead Governor Smith to accept the first way out is the other means of Democratic escape. It is not a pleasant one, but it has been used many times before by both parties in the Nation and in the 48 states where they faced situations similar to the present Democratic one.

One Way of Escape

In plain language, the other escape is a "deal" between national Democratic leaders in the South and far West by which Governor Smith would be praised, complimented and nominated, to be defeated and got rid of. The agreement would provide for a listlessness among Democratic Party workers in all states except a few in the East which would make certain the defeat of Governor Smith.

Thus the party would be "saved," the split on religion and prohibition hurdled, and a united and satisfied party ready to make a real campaign to win in 1932. That this possibility is in the thought of several prominent Democrats, themselves not interested in the personal fortunes of Mr. Smith, but closely interested in those of the party as a whole, has already come to the knowledge of some of Governor Smith's backers in New York State, and is causing them more concern than any other development since the Madison Square Garden convention.

Estimating Convention Strength

The hope that is keeping the Smith supporters as cheerful as they try to appear, in spite of their difficulties, is that Democrats will come to believe that their only chance of electing a President lies in Governor Smith, that they will decide it is better for them to have most any Democrat in the White House than to have a Republican there, and that enough opposition will evaporate so that Governor Smith can be nominated without any agreements.

They believe that Governor Smith could count on holding, perhaps by a very narrow margin, the 126 electoral votes of the solid South, on carrying New York, 45 votes more; Massachusetts, 18 more, and Maryland, 8, a total of 207, with 260 needed for a majority. They figure that if Governor Smith, with his campaigning ability, were "turned loose" for a few weeks in each of three or four states with large cities and considerable industrial population, he could win the extra 53 votes.

For example, although southern Illinois is solidly Republican, the result is that State might not be easily predictable after Mr. Smith had put in his best efforts on Chicago, where he has the unqualified support of George E. Brennan, Democratic leader. The same might be true in Missouri, which John W. Davis carried in 1924.

Most Support in Cities

These two states and New Jersey would be enough to elect. Governor Smith's appeal is to the cities and to industrial populations, and some of his supporters even go so far as to contend that he could carry the rock-ribbed Republican State of Pennsylvania if he made a real campaign for it. The ability to concentrate his campaign in only four or five states and forget all about the rest would be decidedly in Smith's favor as a candidate, Smith advisers hold.

While there are many who do not hesitate to predict that Governor Smith would be unable to carry New York for President against Mr. Coolidge or Mr. Hoover, the contest would probably be the keenest in this State. With Governor Smith losing New York his chances would be almost hopeless, so that Republicans would naturally make their strongest efforts here.

Studying Business Attitude

Much has been said in some quarters about the substantial business support that has gone to Mr. Smith as a candidate for Governor, which many believe would never follow him as a candidate for President. It has been repeatedly said that Wall Street would not support Governor Smith for President. To begin with "the street" is as split in its political beliefs as any exclusive club might be, and nowhere except in the West is conceded to have the unity of action that people attribute to it when they say Wall Street is backing a man.

Governor Smith has always had the support of business and financial chieftains in this State. They can go and talk to him. That means more to many of them than confidence that a candidate is "safe," such as they have about President Coolidge or Mr. Hoover. Political advisers of the Governor tell him that he need have little apprehension that business support would desert him as a presidential candidate.

MONSON ACADEMY TO OPEN

MONSON, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Monson Academy for boys will open next Thursday with the enrollment increased to 40. A new senior dormitory known as Morris House is being opened in High Street. There are no changes in the faculty.

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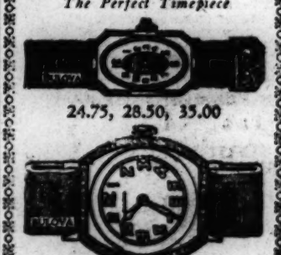

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AT THE *Ritz-Carlton*

We announce the opening on Monday of our Uptown Store at The Ritz-Carlton. It occupies the ground-floor corner at Arlington and Newbury Streets and brings to this convenient location an important collection of jewelry and silverware. We shall continue to serve our Downtown customers at 25 State Street. The new telephone number for both stores will be Kenmore 3040

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BOSTON

NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE SOON TO BE WIDENED

Filling-In Process Along Entire Length Is to Be Started This Winter

SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Widening, of the Newburyport turnpike over its entire length of about 26 miles, to a width of 28 feet, is scheduled as one of the major projects of the State Department of Public Works during the coming season, to relieve the serious congestion of the highway, one of the busiest in the Commonwealth. Contracts for the widening will be awarded during the early part of next December, according to information given C. F. Nelson Pratt, chairman of the Saugus Board of Selectmen, in a conference with the State Department officials.

It is proposed to widen the road 10 feet. The present width of the turnpike is 18 feet with a three-foot shoulder of dirt on either side of the road. The contract for construction work will call for a 28-foot roadway with a three-foot shoulder. The estimated cost of the widening is placed at about $1,000,000.

Construction work will be started at the Malden end of the turnpike. The work of filling in at many points along the road where such work is necessary will be carried on during the winter months and it is anticipated everything will be in readiness for the surface work with the opening of spring.

When completed it is believed that the Newburyport turnpike will have been developed into one of the finest and safest through highways in the country, extending over a route that will follow almost a straight line from Malden to Newburyport. During the summer months the route is much used by tourists en route to and from the summer resorts in Maine and New Hampshire.

Since its completion only a few years ago the turnpike has become increasingly congested each season and at times the week-end traffic over the road has been so dense that it was next to impossible to enter the highway from any of its intersections. The proposed widening will materially remedy this situation and make possible a double line of traffic proceeding in either direction, north or south.

The Saugus town officials are contemplating the installation of triple automatic signal lights at the several turnpike intersections located in that town, and it has been suggested that where it is possible all blind corners be removed.

Objection has several times been raised to the installation of automatic signal lights along the turnpike because of the danger of slowing up traffic on the turnpike through long waits at the intersections. The Saugus town officials propose that the lights be so synchronized that they will allow more time for through traffic than for autoists entering or crossing the main road.

DAHLIA SOCIETY TO MEET

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—The Lawrence Dahlia Society at a meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building made arrangements for a series of lectures to be delivered by professors of horticulture in the leading agricultural colleges of Massachusetts and outstanding gardeners employed on North Shore estates. The lectures will include comprehensive talks on every phase of gardening and horticulture.

B. U. PROFESSORS RETURN

President Daniel L. Marsh and 21 members of the faculty of Boston University, who spent the summer in Europe, have returned in preparation for the opening of the fifty-eighth academic year of the university.

New Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics
New Curtains and Curtainings

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English Broadcloth and Poplin. Yard $3.00
Rayon Voile Drapery. Yard $4.50
Cotton and Rayon Armure. Yard $4.50
Cotton and Rayon Satins and iridescent shikii. Yard $3.50
Rayon and Cotton Damasks. Yard $3.00 to $7.50
Scotch Madras of cotton and rayon, richly colored. Yard $3.50 to $5.00

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Tapestries of cotton, cotton and rayon, cotton and wool. Yard $3.00 to $9.00
Reps of cotton or wool. Yard $2.50 to $6.00
Damasks of cotton, cotton and rayon. Yard $4.50 to $7.50
Shadow Taffetas and Printed Linens. Yard $1.50 to $3.00

PRINTS

Chintzes, plain, roller and block printed; unglazed, full and demi-glazed. Yard $1.00 to $8.00
Liberty Cretonnes—the last word in color printing. Yard $1.00 to $2.50
Shadow Taffetas and Printed Linens. Yard $1.50 to $3.00
Sundown and other American Prints. Yard 75¢ to $1.25

BEDSPREADS

Spreads of imported tulle with embroidered coin spots in color. Each $35
Spreads of Chantilly lace with ruffled flounces. Each $30 and $35
Kashmir Embroidered Spreads. Each $35 to $75
India and Persian Printed Spreads. Each $10 to $32

IMPORTED CURTAINS

Swiss Embroidered Net Curtains in applique, cauterized Venise, tambour, crochet and longstitch. Period and modern designs. Pair $5.00 to $40.00
Phrygian Curtains in new patterns. Pair $16.00 to $20.00
Fine Swiss Tambour Curtains, exquisitely embroidered on sheer marquisette and muslin. Pair $6.00 to $15.00

NET CURTAINS & PANELS

Quaker and other domestic Curtains in filet weaves, plain, hemmed or lace trimmed. Pair $3.50 to $8.00
Dotted Tulle and Embroidered Net Panels. Each $7.50 to $15.00
Fringed Net Curtains in plain and novelty weaves. Pair $5.50 to $15.00
Fringed Filet Curtains with designs in rayon. Pair $7.50

RUFFLED CURTAINS

Curtains of Chantilly laces with wide ruffles. Pair $22.50 to $26.50
Ruffled Point d'Esprit and other dotted net Curtains. Pair $10 to $25
Ruffled Organdie Curtains, including ruffled band, with crinoline interlining. Our own make. Pair $3.50
Scotch Grenadine Curtains with ruffled-trimmed bottom and valance to match. Pair $12.00

CURTAININGS

Fine Scotch Tulle, plain, corded or with designs. Yard $1.50 to $2.50
Imported Bobinet and Point d'Esprit Net. Yard $1.25 to $2.50
Filet Nets, plain and figured. Yard 85¢ to $3
Scotch Grenadines, plain colors, rayon stripes, and small figures. Yard 75¢ to $1.25
Scrims and Marquisettes. Yard 45¢ to 95¢

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BOSTON

FRENCH CABINET TO DEAL WITH TARIFF QUESTION

Important Session to Discuss Commercial Treaty—Soviet Issue Also Presses

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 17—France-American commercial relations covering the tariff questions and the American commercial treaty draft proposal will be discussed today by the French Cabinet in one of the important meetings of this summer. Maurice Bokanowski Minister of Commerce, has reached here from America and will be present at the discussions. Aristide Briand, Foreign Affairs Minister, has also arrived from Geneva and will take part in the Cabinet meeting.

After landing M. Bokanowski in an interview said that he had found everywhere in America a sincere desire to intensify the commercial exchanges between France and America. The talk of trade war between the two countries which was in the air was, he said, malicious and unnecessary. Only 1 per cent of American export trade was with France. Benjamin Conner, president of the American Chamber of Commerce here, declared himself as "optimistic over the possibility of securing a reduction in the present tariff, not believing that France had any intention to discriminate unjustly against the United States in favor of Germany."

System Based on Bargaining

He added: "It is simply a question of what Germany could trade with France for lower duty. If we can bargain with them in the same fashion we can probably secure a reduction."

Mr. Conner has appointed a special Chamber of Commerce Committee to study and report on the situation arising from the new French tariffs under the special 50 per cent reduction on the maximum rate which the French Government has just conceded to American imports. While some American businessmen here feel France has acted unfairly in making one tariff for Germany and another for the United States, nevertheless the continental trade system is based on bargaining and they realize that France may with certain justification expect tariff concessions for its goods entering America, if the same treatment is expected for American shipments coming here. Meanwhile the American Embassy here is awaiting instructions from Washington.

Franco-Soviet Incident

The cabinet meeting is of further interest because a stand must be taken whether or not France will ask the Soviets to recall Christian Rakovsky, their Ambassador here, for his alleged breach of diplomatic etiquette in signing a document calling on the citizens of all countries to join in the overthrowing of their governments. The storm in the Paris press over the incident has increased in violence to a point where it would seem impossible that Mr. Rakovsky could remain and where the majority of the newspapers are ever calling for a complete rupture of commercial and political relations with the Soviets.

Mr. Rakovsky will probably go, but a rupture is most unlikely, if for no other reason than that France cannot afford, after England's break with Moscow, to leave Germany as the sole great power maintaining close relations with the Soviets.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special) —The sixty-first annual convention of the New England Christian Missionary Society and the Women's Missionary Society, which opened yesterday in First Church of Christ elected these officers:

President, Mrs. R. W. Robinson of Worcester; vice-president, Mrs. G. W. Hodges of Danbury, Conn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Stanley Rogers of Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. James Wanock of Swampscott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Burnham of Worcester; junior superintendent, Mrs. Annie Maclean of Worcester; district managers, Mrs. Albert Couch of Vermont and Mrs. Faith E. Cummings of Lynn.

H. M. RIDEOUT HAS PASSED ON

ANTWERP, Belgium, Sept. 17 (AP) —Henry Milner Rideout, American author, passed on aboard the Canadian Pacific S. S. Montnairn just as the ship was entering the Scheldt. He was born at Calais, Me., and was graduated from Harvard in 1899. He was an instructor in English in Harvard from 1899 to 1904. He was the author of many books and short stories.

More Recruits

Cotton Price Predictions by Federal Bureau Halted

Southern Protests Heeded After Extensive Selling—Entry Into Speculation Censured

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Statements in regard to future prices of farm commodities are not to be issued in the future by the Department of Agriculture, it was announced by Secretary Jardine, after extensive selling of cotton because of predictions made by the Bureau of Economics of the Department.

Protests from various parts of the South had flowed in when cotton was thrown overboard because of the bureau's report. The matter was taken up at the Cabinet meeting. President Coolidge was said at the White House to consider it rather hazardous for any agency of the government to attempt to predict the probable trend of prices on any commodity. In forming this opinion he had remembered that a Congressional Committee some time ago had predicted that gasoline would go to $1 a gallon and kerosene to 30 cents. These things had not happened. This he regarded as an extreme example of what the government agencies may do when they undertake to predict prices.

Mr. Jardine In Defense

Mr. Jardine, who read at the Cabinet meeting the paragraph which had caused the trouble, maintained that it provided no justification for the drop in cotton prices which occurred. Traders had made a mountain out of a mole hill, he asserted.

He explained that the department had been issuing statements discussing the price situation with respect to various crops, including cotton, each month for several years. This is done, he said, under the general authority given by law to his department, to "assemble and interpret" data with regard to various crops. This authority is permissive and not mandatory.

Mr. Jardine afterward announced that statements by experts of the Department on the trend of cotton prices will be discontinued.

Legislation Urged

According to some members of Congress from southern states, the statements emanating from the Bureau of Economics, Department of Agriculture, had caused a loss of $90,000,000 to cotton producers within 48 hours.

William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, threatened to recommend mandatory legislation forbidding any government bureau to invade the field of price prediction in regard to agricultural products. He declared that the statement made by Secretary Jardine was misleading in that it seeks to convey the impression that price predictions have been the policy of the department for two years. Until August of this year, Senator Harris asserted, the department has never sought to predict the possible prices for the cotton crop.

The value of statistical reports and crops estimates is admitted but entry into the field of speculation about prices is severely censured. A bill providing heavy penalties for such overstepping of authority will be introduced as soon as Congress convenes.

The statement of the Secretary of Agriculture had smaller effect than had been anticipated in stopping losses. But the promise of the discontinuance of similar predictions is taken as tending to effect future steadiness.

Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, and T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, were among those making protests against the action of the Department of Agriculture.

SERBO-MAGYAR RELATIONS ARE GETTING CLOSER

Jugoslav Foreign Minister Speaks Hopefully of Present Conditions

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17—The hope that "all outstanding questions" between Hungary and Jugoslavia will be settled at the important conversations opening for this purpose on Sept. 20 is expressed by Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, the Jugoslav Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview in the Hungarian newspaper Azelt.

"Since I have been Foreign Minister I have done all in my power to establish and develop good relations between the two states," Dr. Marinkovitch said. "We look hopefully to seeing all questions settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The relations between Hungary and Jugoslavia can only be settled if both realize that their interests are mutual. Historically the two states are closely related. Hungary's heroes are to a great extent ours. We were for 1000 years bound together in common action, and the opposition of a few decades cannot efface that fact.

"The Serbo-Hungarian controversy began in 1848, when, in my opinion, the Serbs were on the wrong side. I do not approve of the attempts to make other nationals Serbian by force. To me 500,000 happy, contented Magyars in my land are a much finer thing than 100,000 'Serbicist' Magyars and 400,000 discontented Magyars. It is to the interest of every state to see that the nationalities within it are willing cooperators in the unity of which they are a part. We kept the example of Switzerland ever before our eyes. The natural market for Hungarian trade is Jugoslavia, where the Hungarian business man is quite at home."

Dr. Marinkovitch also spoke of the relations between Italy and Jugoslavia, which he declared were much better than they had been and were "improving every day."

LOWELL MAY HAVE NEW PLAYGROUND

Large Tract May Be Leased at Cost of Taxes

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special) —This city expects to acquire a playground off Aiken Street consisting of a large area of 242,000 square feet as a result of a conference of representatives of the City Council, Park Commission and a citizen's committee which was also attended by Arthur T. Safford, chairman of the finance commission and chief engineer also of the Locks & Canals Corporation, which owns the tract of land.

Several months ago the City Council gave a hearing on the project at which a large gathering of people urged the city authorities to take the land and make it into a playground. Objections were raised because the city would lose the taxes on the land. Since that time the park commission procured from the Locks & Canals the privilege of using the land as a playground.

It has been agreed that the city shall lease the land for a period of 10 years, with the privilege of buying it at the end of that period. There is no rental to be charged under the lease but the city is to collect no taxes while the land is being occupied. The Locks & Canals, Mr. Safford stated, had authorized him to arrange such a lease.

Under the method which probably will be adopted the city gets the playground at an expense of about $1200 a year, which is the amount of taxes assessed upon it. Efforts will be made to have the City Council adopt the proper measure to carry out the proposition.

Cork Elects by Record Poll Irish Free State President

No Signs, However, of Big Turnover to Government in Parliamentary Elections—Cosgrave Ministry Likely to Have Only a Bare Majority

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Sept. 17—Despite the fact that William T. Cosgrave has been elected in Cork by a record poll, there are no signs of a big turnover of votes to the Government, which seems unlikely to have more than a bare majority. But a number of constituencies where the Government usually does well have still to make known their first preference votes.

County Dublin, for instance, is expected to return six out of its eight members to support the Government. Here Thomas Johnson, who essayed the formation of a triple alliance to oust Mr. Cosgrave, is likely to lose his seat. Labor generally is faring badly, while the National League is likely to suffer a reduction in strength.

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Sept. 17 (AP)—First returns from Thursday's Free State parliamentary elections indicate that there will be no landslide in the direction either of the government party or Republicans. Both the parties of President Cosgrave and of Eamon de Valera, the Fianna Fail leader, showed increased polls, which were due in the natural course of events to a diminution in the number of candidates and to accessions to the leading parties from the smaller groups.

The farmer and labor parties have both suffered. P. F. Baxter, leader of the Farmers Party, lost his seat in County Cavan to J. Cole, Protestant Independent, while it appeared likely that Thomas Johnson, leader of the Labor Party, also would meet defeat.

James Larkin, Independent Labor, was elected on the first count in Dublin North. This result was not expected, and is felt to indicate his return to some influence among Dublin's workers.

At 4:30 p. m. the election figures, which probably will not be complete until next week, gave the following standings: Government, 25; Fianna Fail, 20; Labor, 3; Farmers, 1; National League, 2; Irish Workers, 1, and Independents, 7.

FLYING CROSSES AWARDED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wilbur has announced the award of distinguished flying crosses to Lieuts. Ben H. Wyatt and Delbert S. Cornwell for distinguished aviation achievements in line of duty. Wyatt and Cornwell are the first naval officers to receive the crosses, a new decoration for unusual skill in their regular duties.

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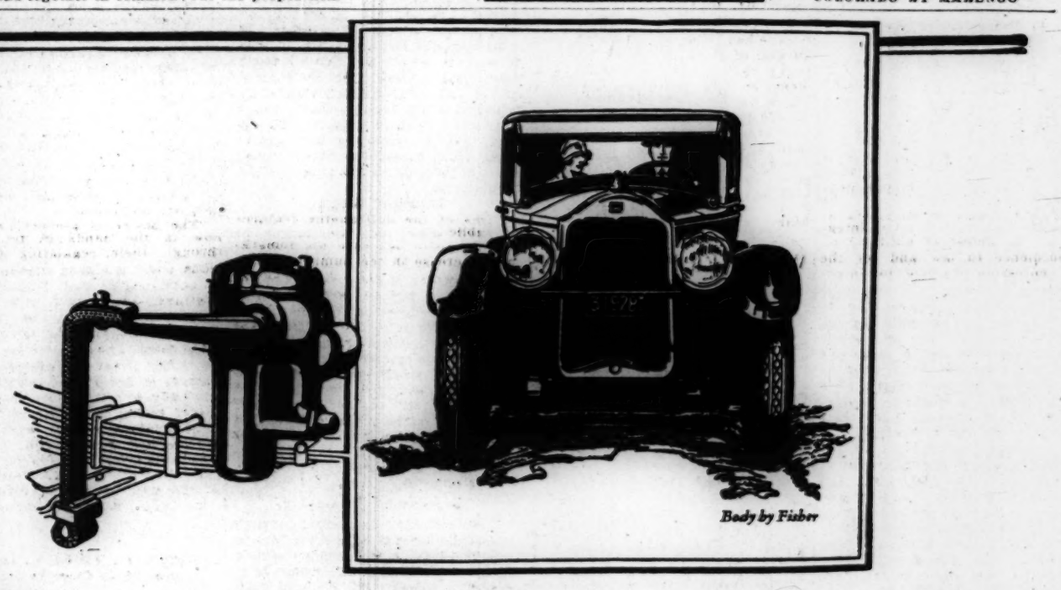
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DUBLIN FLIERS DRIVEN BACK TO IRISH COAST

Airmen Return From Attempt to Cross Atlantic After 4½ Hours

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Sept. 17—Undaunted by their failure and the withdrawal of the prizes, Captain MacIntosh and Commander Fitzmaurice who landed at Ballybunion, County Kerry, last night, having been driven back from the Atlantic by a 30-mile an hour gale which they faced for 4½ hours, intend returning to Dublin today to make preparations for a new attempt to fly to America. The machine is undamaged. The airmen are still confident that the flight can be accomplished.

BALLYBUNNION, County Kerry, Irish Free State, Sept. 17 (AP)—Another attempt to conquer the Atlantic by a non-stop flight from the East, westward to New York, has failed. The blue and brown monoplane, Princess Xenia, owned by an American, William B. Leeds and named for his Russian wife, came to a safe rest on Beale Strand near the mouth of the Shannon six miles south of this seaside-resort, last night after her pilots, Capt. Robert H. McIntosh and Commandant James C. Fitzmaurice, had fought vainly with violent headwinds and fog over the sea, being in the air for a little less than 4½ hours.

Leaving Baldonnel Field at 1:36 o'clock yesterday afternoon, they made good progress across Ireland, only to encounter a 40-mile head wind soon after passing out to sea over the Galway coast, 50 miles to the north of Ballybunnion.

Then came a dense fog. They found it impossible to steer a true compass course. They decided that best judgment dictated a return, and at 4:58 p. m. swung the nose of the plane toward Ireland, emptying one gasoline tank to lighten the plane for a landing. Circling about and passing back and forth a number of times along the coastline, they at length brought their ship down at 6 p. m. on Beale Strand.

The fliers estimate that they had progressed perhaps 300 miles over the sea before they decided to turn back.

"We and the machine are O. K.," said Commandant Fitzmaurice, who, like Captain MacIntosh, saw aerial service in the World War. "The engine ran perfectly, and we returned only because in the circumstances it was impossible to steer a true compass course."

MacIntosh, who resigned from the Royal Air Force in 1919, is a pilot for the Imperial Airways, the British Commercial Aviation Company.

German Flier Changes Plans

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BERLIN, Sept. 17—Concluding that it is impossible to cross the Atlantic Ocean from east to west on account of the weather, Otto Könnecke, the German flying ace, has decided to abandon his flight, and he will try to reach the United States by air the other way round the world.

He intends to leave Cologne tomorrow, and fly via Turkey, Persia, India, southern China, Japan, and Hawaii to the west coast of the United States. From there he intends to return via Siberia. Much will depend upon the Japanese Government's attitude toward his transpacific flight.

Plane Returns to Windsor

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 17 (AP)—The monoplane Royal Windsor, carrying C. A. "Duke" Schiller and Phil Wood arrived here last night from Old Orchard, Me. The fliers had stopped at Old Orchard from Harbor Grace, N. F., after abandoning plans for their proposed flight to Windsor, Eng.

Levine Flight Postponed

CRANWELL, Eng., Sept. 17 (AP)—The long-expected flight eastward of Charles A. Levine in his transatlantic monoplane Columbia in pursuit of the long distance record had to be postponed this morning for at least another day because the plane, too overloaded, failed to rise from the ground after two futile attempts to take off.

DRUG TRAFFIC BOARD IS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

that, as it was a question of international concern, alcohol also came into the general score of the Covenant. Moreover, the Mandates Commission had dealt with the question in native areas earlier.

Urges Withdrawal

M. de Brouckere urged that the commission would make a grave mistake if it attempted to restrict the competence of the League, and it was his view as a jurist that it was not the business of the committee to define the limits of the Covenant. Obviously the aim of the opponents to the proposal was to put the question out of court and prevent, if possible, its consideration in future assemblies.

Major Elliott, taking up M. de Brouckere's point, strongly urged the committee not to shut the door to consideration of the alcohol question when the time was ripe and, in view of the wide divergence of opinion, advised the Finnish-Swedish delegation to withdraw their resolution for the time being. To prevent, therefore, deadlocking the question, the Finnish-Swedish group withdrew the resolution, but made it clear that they reserved the right to reintroduce it to the Assembly in future.

Before this happened, Mlle. Rosenberg of Hungary, although she came from a wine-growing country, dealt with M. Loucheur's arguments in an excellent speech. M. Loucheur had maintained that alcohol was in no sense an evil, like opium, but Mlle. Rosenberg pointed out that it was one of the greatest causes of moral degeneration in the world, and the fact that the League dealt with dangerous drugs appeared to her to supply justification for studying the question of alcoholism. She, therefore, suggested that the health section of the League should examine the question from a scientific objective point of view.

Promoters Not Dissatified

Mr. Sandler, Sweden, said it was not a question of interfering with national legislation or sovereign rights, nor obtaining a declaration of the League against alcohol, but merely a proposal that the Assembly should deal with the international aspects of the matter, and it was not for the committee but the Assembly to decide what viewpoints should be considered.

On the whole, the promoters of the resolution are not dissatisfied with the result, for compromise suggested by Major Elliott prevented a division which might have blocked the way to a further discussion of the subject, and the weight of argument was so obviously on the side of the temperance reformers that, at the close of the debate, the opponents to the scheme were apparently reluctant that their names be recorded as voting against the proposition. Moreover, even the opponents admitted that the smuggling of liquor and the evil effects of alcohol were matters of international concern.

Discussions on Press

In the committee discussing the report on the press conference, Mr. Hamoro again attacked news agencies, and maintained that there must be no stifling of public opinion under press monopolies. "We old journalists," he said, "believe more in publicity than in politics, and see more power in the press than in most committees." But his attack on press agencies caused the British to rally to the support of Reuters and other services, and a strong British delegation, headed by Hilton Young, entered the committee to defend the fairness and impartiality of great newspapers and news services.

Hilton Young declared that those who accuse the press of bias are frequently the same people "who first tried to infect it with partiality," and urged the committee not to ignore the results of the press conference, which was a great effort toward collaboration in the interests of world peace.

Dr. Stresemann's Appeal

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, pleading yesterday at a meeting of the international press, for the removal of obstacles toward a better understanding between former enemies, sharply criticized certain French newspapers for misinterpreting German opinion by assuming that Nationalists like Herr Karadoff expressed the views of the German people. The great mass of Germans, said Dr. Stresemann, emphatically had no use for this bombastic nonsense, and ardently desired peace and reconsiliation between France and Germany, and would go further and work harder for the policy of Locarno.

But there must, he added, be free expression of opinion in Germany, as well as in other countries, where the Nationalists are also not unknown, and the opposition would be less outspoken in Germany if there had been more progress on the road of Locarno by the removal of such obstacles to peace as the foregn occupation of German soil.

There was, however, he insisted, no conflict over the "fundamental principles" of Locarno in Germany, and in spite of such speeches as Herr Karadoff's, the sentiment for forgetting the past and learning to live peaceably with other nations is growing stronger every day in Germany.

CALLES ASKS CHANGE IN ELECTION LAWS

Reform in Court System Is Also Recommended

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Laws regulating elections, limiting powers and regulating responsibilities of officeholders in all federal districts and territories of the Nation will be subjected to reform, if the petition submitted by President Calles before the Chamber of Deputies is granted. The request was made by the President after the Secretariat of Interior had asked for the alterations.

The power of reform will be placed in the hands of the chief executive, says the report, who will outline the use he has made of the grant before Congress. The petition calls for, within a period of six months, a reform of inadequate laws regulating municipal elections and a general betterment of conditions in office organization.

It further asks for, within four months, reforms in the law regulating the responsibilities of officeholders to check misuage of powers and to further provide fair judicial officers and make arrangements for an adequate juvenile court system.

CANADA INAUGURATES AIR MAIL SERVICE

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (AP)—Canada successfully inaugurated its air mail service with the transportation of 500 pounds of letter mail from the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia at Rimouski, Que., to this city, a distance of 342 rail miles. It was the second attempt of the dominion to include itself among the nations which employ airplanes to facilitate the speed of mail delivery.

In yesterday's enterprise, the mail was brought in a tender to the wharf where the plane had been moored and placed in a Royal Canadian Air Force hydroplane, piloted by Major C. G. Quigley. It took off at 9.25 a.m., and arrived in this city six hours and five minutes later. One stop was made en route by Major Quigley, at Three Rivers, for refueling.

MR. LAMONT GOING TO JAPAN

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., is starting upon a brief visit to Japan at the invitation of friends in banking and governmental circles there. He will be accompanied by Jeremiah Smith Jr., post-war financial administrator of Hungary, and Martin Egan. No loan operations or business negotiations are said to be contemplated. Mr. Lamont is expected back in November.

Handicraft of Exiles in Danzig Finds Market in California

Weaving and Needlework of Russian Colony of 700 "Citizens Without a Country" Disposed of by Americanization Teacher in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A bond of friendly service, affording a means of livelihood to 700 former residents of Russia, now living in Danzig as "citizens without a country," has been formed through the efforts of Mrs. Esther F. Boguslav, a teacher in the Macy Street Grammar School in this city.

The plight of this colony of well-educated former subjects of the Tzar was discovered while Mrs. Boguslav was on a visit to Russia in 1924. At first merely refugees from the uprisings in their country, the exiled men and women became castoffs through the Treaty of Versailles. They settled in three states in the Russian Province of Wolyn at the outbreak of the Revolution, and when, by the treaty, Wolyn was ceded to Poland, they, with the natives of the Province, attempted to return to Russia.

But, by the terms of the treaty, they had become Polish subjects, Russian officials decreed, and permission to enter Russia was denied them. At the Polish border they were turned back again on the ground that they were undesirable Russians. For three weeks they traveled back and forth in boxcars, even attempting to enter Germany and France, and were refused at every borderline.

Passports Are Unobtainable

Danzig, the free state bordering the coast of Germany, gave the unclaimed citizens a "corridor" on which to live. This small strip is a buffer state between Germany and Poland. The refugees settled on it, and from that time have not been allowed to leave it—since they have no country from which to obtain passports.

Mrs. Boguslav, a native of Petrograd, entered the camps through her efforts to trace a friend, which finally brought her to Danzig. Obtaining permits from three countries—Poland, Danzig, and the American embassy—and provisions, she ministered for two weeks to those for whom the hardships of the situation had become most serious.

During her visit she saw but one possible means of self-support for the castaways, and that was the sale in America of the beautiful art work which a few members of the camps had found a way to make, in spite of the lack of materials.

"The things they made were so lovely that I asked them to let me buy a few pieces of embroidery and drawn-work to give to my friends in the United States," she related. "Then it occurred to me that the handiwork which every Russian girl is taught to make while attending the gymnasiums, might sell popularly here, and form a means of support for these people. They were eager to try anything to help themselves, and I returned with a small supply of their work—tablecloths, buffet and vanity sets, lace, dresses, aprons—anything that could be made out of flax. There is no sale for these things in Russia."

Earned $2000 in Year

From that time the refugees have sent their work to Mrs. Boguslav regularly, and have depended upon her sales for subsistence. During 1926 the sum of $2000 was procured for them in this way. Mrs. Boguslav does not, of course, retain any amount of the sales excepting that for duty.

Men are in the majority in the three camps. They have become adept at the needlework, and rival their instructors, the women, in the painstaking occupation. All the materials necessary, including flax and the dyes, are produced within their corridor, and the communities have divided themselves into groups of flax growers, weavers, dyers, and needleworkers. Entirely without equipment at first, it was through Mrs. Boguslav that, with great difficulty, looms for cloth-making were obtained from Germany.

The embroidery and drawnwork which they produce is of exquisite fineness. Natural-colored linen is always used, excepting in the dress plaids, and the patterns are worked in colors. An interior decorator of the former Tsar's palace, who is a member of the group, draws the designs. He takes many of them from Russian mythology and history. Others are oriental, showing the influence of the Tartars, while the old Greek church is reflected in the Byzantine patterns of a few. Besides their needlework, the artists use wood and make carved vases, boxes, and ornaments. They have made silouhette pictures, also.

Funds Needed for Materials

Mrs. Boguslav, who was graduated from the University of Petrograd and the University of Southern California, displays these pieces of handiwork to callers at her home at 2800 Seventh Avenue, between her duties as an Americanization teacher of adult foreigners. Special orders have gone to the workers through her, but these are a long time in being filled unless funds for the materials accompany them, the impoverished groups being unable to purchase anything but their own necessities.

The homes of the disclaimed Russians are vacated barrack houses. They have organized schools for their children, and have bettered their living conditions through the sale of their work. They have received kindlier treatment from officials of the Danzig Government also, since it was discovered that they would not become charges of government charity.

Belong to Professional Classes

All of the exiled men have been members of professions. Only one man of the entire group is not a college graduate. The former Governor of the Province of Wolyn is the business head of the communities. Only he is allowed to cross the border to bring in provisions. Foreigners are not allowed to send anything into the camps, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain the necessary permits to visit them.

Until the Peace Conference or the Government of Danzig grants them papers of citizenship, the group of 700, whose names Mrs. Boguslav has promised to withhold, must remain in the corridor. Getting the papers is a most complicated and difficult procedure, and up to this time but two have succeeded. A five-years' residence in one of the three camps is required before an application is considered.

Meanwhile, according to the reports received by Mrs. Boguslav, the exiles continue at their work hopefully.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On Pleasant Street

Pasadena, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THERESA PORTER, 10, Frances Porter, 8, and Betty Klenk, 6, all residing on Pleasant Street here, are the principals in a small business and literary organization which publishes the Weekly Hummer, a typewritten journal given up to Pleasant Street interests.

The neighbors of the street are the subscribers to the newspaper, which records matters of interest concerning the pets, trees and people of the street.

The three youthful editors, reporters and publishers have devised this little journal as a means of raising funds to aid the Kindness to Animals League, in which the children express great interest.

The children's interest in animals is manifestly patent throughout the pages of the Hummer, which is meriting the support of the Pleasant Street neighbors, who are heartily indorsing the work of the children and their laudable cause.

MISS E. W. sends a clipping from the Walla Walla (Wash.) Bulletin describing the school experiences of a young man, Lloyd White, who at 21 has advanced to the status of a college sophomore with but four years' actual classroom work. The young man's record is all the more remarkable because he is earning practically all his college expenses, although having been confined to a wheel chair since early childhood. The clipping states that he asks no favors except an occasional lift with his wheel chair up and down the stairs.

ONE of three more contributions by M. W. P. of Kansas City, Kan., recounts a fine point in manners which a child taught his elders. Grandfather generally asked to have anything repeated to him. The child, by his precept, showed that no sense of irritation should be displayed, especially in the facial expression as statements were repeated time after time. "Don't get cross when you can't make him hear," was his advice to his brother and sister one day, "just talk a little louder, that's all."

AT A time when business integrity seems to be questioned in many places, it is a pleasure to record an instance of genuine honesty on the part of a business house, sent in by W. H. H. of Butte, Mont. He describes the pains a laundry establishment took to discover the owner of, and return to him, $100 which had been found.

ROYAL WELCOME TO LEGIONNAIRES

(Continued from Page 1)

their own comrades in Suresnes Cemetery this morning.

"These companions of ours came to France with all the enthusiasm men can have when engaged to defend a sacred cause," General Pershing said. "They came representing a people who have ever fought for liberty and justice, and they came to answer the call of their traditional friends across the sea."

Marshal Foch, in a strikingly brief address, crowded into a few words the real feeling of France toward the Legion and the comrades in arms of America's sister Republic.

The ceremonies were opened with an invocation by National Chaplain Wolfe. This was followed by a song by Evelyn Hagara with a violin accompaniment.

The distinctive headgear of the Legionnaires of many states was grouped about the platform where stood the former allied generalissimo and their own commander-in-chief, but the applause for General Pershing was fully as hearty from the French civilians and the many women and children present to whom the two men stand as the delivers of France from the hand of the invader nine years ago. The crowd of French fringing the bluff overlooking the ceremony joined vigorously in the applause although they were too far away to hear the words spoken.

Belgium Welcomes Contingent

ANTWERP, Sept. 17 (AP)—Belgium was given the opportunity to welcome its first big contingent of American Legionnaires with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific liners Mount Nairn and Mount Royal, bearing 1500 delegates from Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington State to the legion convention in Paris.

Representatives of the Ministry of Defense, the Governor of the Antwerp military district, and the Antwerp City Government boarded the vessels to extend official welcome to the visitors.

MILAN, Sept. 16 (AP)—More than 350 members of the American Legion have arrived here and were welcomed by a large crowd. Most of the men came from Venice and the remainder from Bologna, where they had been making visits.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—Montreal proper has a population of 989,835, and with the suburbs, 1,129,783, according to the eighty-fifth annual directory of the city issued by John Lovell & Son. The independent municipalities within the metropolitan area are Westmont, Montreal West, Montreal East, Montreal South, Verdun Lachine, Ourtremont, Mount Royal, Ville LaSalle, Ville St. Pierre, Ville St. Laurent, St. Lambert, and Longueuil.

Grandmothers and Mothers Accompany Legion Overseas

American Womenfolk Anxious to Meet the "Gran'meres" Who Were Good to Their Boys in the Dire Days of the Great War

BY JAMES C. YOUNG

By Wireless

S.S. CALEDONIA (en route to France), Sept. 16—Bowling along over the blue sea, singing old war songs, with France just over the bow, only about a third of the A. E. F. ever got so far before. The old-timers and newcomers alike were acting with the glee of children. Almost everybody has a pocket dictionary, sitting in the corner with some friend practicing for days ahead. It is "parle" here and "parle" there all the time. One Frenchman aboard turned away yesterday. What does the latter day A. E. F. want to see in France? Why is it going back across far lands and waters? One man from Ohio wants to see "little gran'mere" who took care of him for many months. He can still recall wheat cakes she tried to make under his guidance, and when the war was dull along his front she used to tuck him up in bed.

Goes Back With "Big Wad"

Now her lodger from distant land is going back, and "grandmere" is soon to receive a present. There are 10 grandmothers aboard and mothers uncounted going along to help the boys celebrate a visit to the fields where they won glory. Many are bringing sprigs of the vine from home or a cutting from a rose bush. Besides the grandmothers are curious to meet those overseas "grandmeres," of whom they have heard these 10 years. The American Expeditionary Forces may hold a reunion if it likes, but the grandmothers of the two nations are going to compare notes for themselves. Woe to John if he was not home early every night of the war! His grandma is about to find him out.

The Doughboys' Chief Attraction

Some of the men want to revisit the French comrades they knew years ago. Hardly an overseas veteran lacks an address or two cherished from 1918 that he is anxious to reach. Two men adopted orphans by proxy who will meet their strange fathers for the first time. But the thing that really draws the doughboy to France is his old trench place where he was drenched in endless rain and caked in mud—the place of all places he once condemned being the magnet across the years. Many a veteran has a map in his pocket drawn from memory much penciled and finger-marked to show where his trench can be found.

Great Comparing of Maps

There have been great and prolonged comparisons of maps. Familiar names of America's adventure in France emerge again — Chateau Thierry, the Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel. Should any of the maps fail there will be woe. For years the owners have thought of the happy day they would stand on the parapet and look down into the place of misery, thinking how well off they have become. If any man fails to find his trench, the loss will be like that of an old friend. There never was any accounting for the tastes of the doughboys. They gave affection to strange men and creatures for strange reasons.

Wants to See Pete Again

Bill Brown of Buffalo confided that he longs to see old playmate of other days, an old donkey named Pete. The donkey and Bill slept in same stable until Pete became so friendly he would even share his hay with Bill. The war ended and Bill marched away with his outfit and last thing he remembers was Pete braying down the road. Bill wants to know how the old donkey is getting along and hopes to find his stable-mate as hale as ever. If that is so he is going to endow him with hay for the rest of his existence. A number of little boys are going too, each one eager to see the place "where father won the war single handed." They have heard him tell so often about the turn of the road where he was waiting with a machine gun when the enemy came along. They want to see every turn and check up the story. Dad had best pick out a road having plenty of turns.

Tour of Peace

But most of the men have come so far to see Paris, to commune with the French in a tour of peace and hope as they struggled with them in time of trouble. Only very few have seen the city they helped to defend in war days. It was a happy man who got leave long enough for a trip to Paris, which city now attracts to its fair streets and spreading vistas. It is the talk of the ship, a glowing possibility to the men who never saw the city. Veterans who tramped down the Champs Élysées tell their rookie comrades how it feels to be cheered by a French crowd, what it means to hear a French band playing the Marseillaise. Open-mouthed circles listen in something like awe to the stories of "Grand Paree" but they think of the French capital in American terms. Is the Seine wider than the Mississippi? Are there any "ponts" longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, and so on.

Restoration of Bell

Perhaps the oddest mission of any man aboard will be the restoration of a bell that does not belong to him. Near his place in the lines was a wayside shrine with a bell attached. The devout who passed that way rang the bell for prayers at the proper hours. This man's commander decided that the bell might be used as a signal and ordered it dismounted. It was only a little bell and the engineer assigned to the job thought he might as well take it home for a souvenir. The bell is in his baggage today no larger than a big dinner bell, and it is again to be ringing before long in its accustomed place.

The men have sung their way across the ocean, varying from the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" to that other war classic, "Hinkey Dinkey, Parle Vous?" yet the men turn more serious after nightfall, as our best cornfield tenor raises his voice in such familiar hymns as "Lead, Kindly Light."

FRANKNESS ADVISED ON CREDIT CHARGES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Delving into installment selling price policies, the Chicago Better Business Bureau reports that its investigations have shown "confidence-destroying practices existing in many cases." Its report says: "Regardless of the policy used, the bureau after a survey of the situation believes that the greatest confidence-building advertising is that which not only is accurate but which provides the reader with full information on the actual price charged.

"Extended credit costs money. The average customer realizes this, yet it is not uncommon for advertisements to definitely state 'Buy on credit at cash prices.' The carrying costs of long time payments and poor credit risks must be allowed for by an increased price. There can be no camouflaging this."

IVY CORSETS for Slenderizing
The woman of Fashion knows that wearing an Ivy Corset means not only a modish silhouette but luxurious comfort as well.
Bandeaux—Hosiery—Underwear
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Warner Co.
Established 1890
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Tel. Liberty 9378-9
Conveying, Packing, Shipping, Storage of Household and Office Effects exclusively. Get our rates on local or distant trips.
A Concern of Reliability, operating the Largest Sanitary Automobile Vans in the Country.

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Arthur W. Fitt
41 Winter St 4th floor

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
Building Construction
Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan
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Mlle. Caroline's
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Clearance Sale
and
New Importations
of
Felts and Velours
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The Old Browne House
562 Main Street
Luncheons and Teas in a rare and authentic room of the 17th Century. Dinners of old-fashioned quality by arrangement.
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PILGRIM'S FIRST LANDING
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip $3. Leaves Long Wharf, 9:30 A.M.; Sundays 10. D. S. Time. Telephone COM gress 4855. Special Trip through Cape Cod Canal Sept. 17. Last Trip Sept. 19

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Dividends on savings are the rewards of thrift. Are you getting that kind of a reward? It is money you don't have to work for except as you work to save.
Start a Savings Account Now
Deposits ....Over $23,430,000
Surplus .....Over 1,900,000
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ARTHUR W. FITT
41 WINTER STREET 4TH FLOOR
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Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
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Paul Revere Shop
47 and 49 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.
We are specializing in Two Boxes of Christmas Greeting Cards of Unusual Value
One box containing 21 Cards, with Envelopes ... $1.00
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Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Special prices in quantities given to dealers, churches and societies.

C. BOWEN
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A New Residential Section of
BROOKLINE WALNUT HILL
A restricted location for single homes of the better type located at the junction of West Roxbury Parkway and Grove Street, adjoining the Weld Golf Club.
Residents at Walnut Hill will have the advantage of sending their children to the unexcelled Brookline schools, of paying taxes in the town with the lowest tax rate in Greater Boston, of living in a restricted district among homes of character and refinement. All at a moderate cost well within the means of the average citizen.
Walnut Hill represents an unusual opportunity.
Lots contain 7500 sq. ft. or more. Prices from $1000 upward.
Reasonable terms of payment.
Field Office, Corner Grove Street and West Roxbury Parkway.
Telephone Regent 1035 SALESMEN ON THE PROPERTY EVERY DAY
By Auto—Jamaicaway to Perkins St., to Goddard Ave., to Newton St., to Grove St. By Bus—Elevated to Hammond St., Brookline.
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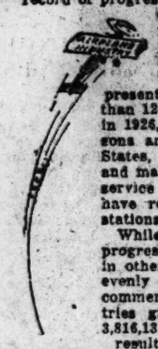
IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

THE service which aviation is rendering to commerce and to the transportation of both mail and passengers, despite the lamentable incidents of stunt flying and prize-seeking flights, is showing a formidable record of progress. Almost daily developments forecast even more extensive utilities for the airplane and greatly improved mechanical development. Indicative of the mounting proportions of the airplane industry in the United States, the Department of Commerce conservatively estimates that 2000 airplanes will be manufactured during the present year at a total value of more than $15,000,000. Fewer than 1200 were made last year, while only 711 were constructed in 1926, 505 in 1923, and 290 in 1921. A total of 65,677,209 persons are now being served by air-mail routes in the United States, there being 24 aerial mail routes, covering 11,130 miles and making 71 station stops. This is approximately double the service attained a year ago. Twenty new municipal airports have recently been opened, thus bringing the total of such stations to 207.



While the European countries have made the most marked progress in the development of passenger lines, the expansion in other fields of commercial aviation has gone forward more evenly on both continents. Figures showing the mileage flown commercially in 1926 in the most important aeronautical countries give France 3,293,900 miles, England 840,000, Germany 3,816,131, and the United States 4,428,772. The unsuccessful results of the numerous recent attempts at transoceanic flight have served to direct attention to the limitations of the air lane which invention has not yet removed. While Government supervision of such hazardous flights is being pressed, it is not, however, the desire of the aeronautical authorities to prohibit overseas hops. Says Colonel Lindbergh, himself something more than a theorist in aviation:

> Hazardous flights should not be prohibited, but they should be attempted only after careful study by experienced personnel with the best of modern equipment and for a definite purpose. In the future expeditions should be organized and prizes offered under conditions which promote the development of safer travel. Safety of travel does not rest alone in the perfection of plane and engine, but equally important is a highly-trained personnel, accurate weather information, and other navigational aids, including means of radio communication for use in case of forced landing.

Aside from the recent tragedies in the transoceanic attempts, the safety record of commercial flying has shown steady improvement in late years. A survey of 100 aviation concerns discloses that of more than 5,000,000 miles flown there were but two fatalities. While between 1918 and 1922 there occurred one crew fatality to every 138,000 miles flown, the mileage per fatality increased to 789,110 miles for the years 1922 to 1925. Last year there was only one fatality in 2,292,273 miles. A similarly remarkable record of safety is reported in France, Germany, England and Australia. Germany, for example, with its 50 air lines, had an average of 99.7 per cent safety in 1925 and an appreciable improvement in 1926, while the Imperial Airways Ltd. of Great Britain last year carried more than 16,000 passengers 7,910,000 miles with no fatal accidents.

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MORE and more is it apparent that agriculture is assuming larger proportions as an international problem, or rather as a problem common to nations throughout the world. The recent visit of agriculturists representing 12 European countries to the United States, the study which Prime Minister Baldwin gave to farming during his sojourn in Canada, the effort of Italy to become agriculturally independent, the struggle of the Russian peasants and the problem of American surplus crops all emphasize the universal nature of the farm question.

The International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters in Italy, which is now preparing a world-wide census of agriculture, is certain to make an important contribution to the farming industry. Its report, which will probably not be completed for two or three years, will be a valuable compendium of agricultural data which will serve to organize the markets, improve farming methods and facilitate the sale of farm products.

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THERE was a time when war was an accepted instrument of international policy. Today, more clearly than ever before, the nations are renouncing a possible recourse to arms in the adjustment of their disputes and are proving the practicality of arbitration. It is manifest that the demand for a permanent peace is becoming more articulate and more insistent among the peoples of the world, and there is confidence, notwithstanding the inconclusive adjournment of the recent three-power naval conference, that this cumulative public demand that measures of peace prevail over methods of power will later find expression in effective disarmament and universal arbitration.

It is such an atmosphere which has surrounded that eighth annual Assembly of the League of Nations, meeting this month in Geneva. It has been more of an atmosphere than an accomplished fact, but there has been gain. Even as Viscount Cecil said, subsequent to his resignation from the British Cabinet: "In this as in all national and international questions, the judge and sovereign power is public opinion. If the people are really determined that there shall be a limitation of armaments, governments will be found to carry out their will." Similarly did M. Briand speak before the League, emphasizing the force of the very word "peace" as the dominant thought in international diplomacy.

The proceedings of the present session of the League have dealt essentially with the question of peace, and more specially in those recurring aspects of peace, security, disarmament and arbitration. Early in the meeting Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, announced that the German Republic would by the end of the month accept the clause of the World Court statute providing for compulsory arbitration of controversies with other nations which have accepted it. While some of the smaller countries have pledged themselves thus to arbitration, Germany is the first of the larger powers to take this step.

Poland, Sweden and Norway, through their authorized representatives, all approached the arbitration problem with varying proposals to outlaw war, or to outlaw aggressive war, or to make arbitration compulsory. Sir Austen Chamberlain, for Great Britain, agreed largely with these proposals, although he favored regional pacts, such as the Locarno treaties, as practical steps toward organized peace, and believed that covenants of the League and of Locarno provided sound security against conflict.

It will be recalled that Sweden has recently concluded unrestricted treaties of arbitration and conciliation with seven other European nations, unequivocally outlawing war. And it is not without significance that the similar treaty, proposed by M. Briand and now in the course of Franco-American diplomatic channels, has just won the support of the American Legion Committee on World Peace and Foreign Affairs as the Legionnaires are landing in Paris for their convention.

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THE interest in, if not the value of, the primary contrasted with the convention system for elections in the United States is indicated by the sharp increase in the number of votes cast in the state-wide primaries, which is "the most conspicuous feature on the face of American politics," according to Simon Michelet, a political statistician. Covering the returns of four election years since 1920, and in which women have been admitted to the ballot under the Nineteenth Amendment, the figures show a jump from 8,456,459 to 13,829,215 in 1926.

This increase in the primary vote is said to stand out in sharp contrast to the small increase in the general election vote. The increase in votes reflects an increasing party trend that is transferring the main election contest to the primary by reason of the fact that in an increasing number of states a nomination is equivalent to an election.

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INDICATIONS continue to show that the relation of production, wages, profits, hours of labor and leisure to prosperity is being studied more carefully. Ordinarily it is thought that what a man does with his leisure time, affects him alone. But in these days of mass-producing, labor-saving machines the general prosperity is involved. This fact is daily being commented upon in an ever-widening circle of interests. This week three more illuminating comments on this many-sided situation comes from Europe and the United States. From Prague comes the view of Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, who says that "workers' leisure needs to be safeguarded in their free time in order to earn enough to live upon."

Roger W. Babson, at the opening of his annual National Business Conference, in touching upon many points made this observation: "If all manufacturing plants had installed the new automatic machinery which a few of the newest plants have today, there temporarily would now be bread lines in every city." The context of further remarks by both men reveal a feeling of confidence that the problem will be worked out, but it is the cumulative comments by these and many other men which indicate that the attention necessary to assure a solution is being turned in that direction.

Virtually to the same end are the findings of a survey among 38 large American corporations just completed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York City. The report concludes that overproduction has become a most serious problem in American industry, and that it can be solved only by the development of wider markets and more efficient distribution. It is the conviction of James H. Perkins, president of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, that in light of the speed with which modern production is outdistancing the growth of population, public consumption must increase proportionately to maintain stabilized industry.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

B. Altman & Co.
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

Fashionably Formal

The new mode as presented by Altman reflects every fashion requisite, in a season when a certain formality assures certain chic

AFTERNOON GOWN
Shown Left
$125
WOMEN'S DRESSES
THIRD FLOOR

ENSEMBLE
$450
SUITS
THIRD FLOOR

STREET DRESS
At the Right
$75
WOMEN'S DRESSES
THIRD FLOOR

The Afternoon Gowns

Elect elegance for their keynote, but elegance that is all the more forceful because it is simple in character. Transparent velvet takes a prominent place, as do printed velvet and lamé or metal brocade and metal flecked net. Lustrous crepe satin, enriched with real lace or metal stitching, and roma, all-over embroidered or fur-trimmed, also subscribe to this more formal note in afternoon fashions.

The Ensembles

Join in the more sumptuous trend of fashion, with proper reserve. One finds a velvet and lamé two-piece frock under a full length velvet coat, collared in cross-fox. Coats of velvet, velveteen, Lido cloth and khediva, furred in fox, beaver, skunk and other rich pelts combine with dresses of metal brocade, satin, velvet and crepe—all richly but simply developed.

The Street Dresses

Oxford covert cloth is a popular medium for the coat-style frock, made with the new line slanting to the waist. Other street frocks may be one- or two-piece, with equal sartorial success. Worked out in reps, twill, tweed, wool crepe, wool georgette and even in velveteen. Similar models to these light-weight woolens are made up in the heavier weaves of silk, chiefly in black crepes and black crepe satin.

BEER COAT
Copy, $340
Women's Coats—Third Floor

The Coats

Chiefly copies adapted from the greatest coat creators of Paris—Paquin, Patou, Jenny, Martial et Armand, Beer, Worth, Doucet and Lanvin. When they use fur they use it lavishly, in combination with rich materials. The styling strikes the new note of elegance for the matron, interpreted with that restraint which always makes for true smartness.

THIRD FLOOR

Millinery

Repeats the refrain of "felt, soleil, and velvet," in copies and adaptations of hats from the leading Paris modistes. They stress the importance of perfect moulding, whether in turbans, adaptations of berets or small-brim treatments. They make much of stitching, of self-manipulation and even of a tiny face veil. All of which makes them more important, in a season when "importance" may be considered synonymous with "style."

SECOND FLOOR

Accessories

Follow the ensemble principle; blended to the costume in type of design, as well as in colour treatment. Or they provide judicious contrast. Whether jewelry, handbags, gloves, or hosiery, all are attuned to the new era of elegance.

FIRST FLOOR

The Blouses

Include the kaftana or long tunic, offered in supple fabrics and exquisite colourings, such as metal cloth, brocaded velvet and the softest of crepe satins and crepes.

SECOND FLOOR

LANVIN COAT
Copy, $295
Women's Coats—Third Floor

Hydroelectric Problem Appears Nearing Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

preventing federal intervention, emphasized Governor Brewster in his address of welcome to the council last night.

The Governor indicated that he attached no importance to claims that his program of export of surplus power under the compact plan would be a "dangerous course" for the State, leading to the ultimate letting down of all bars against unlimited power export. His address, treating as it did an entirely new phase of the problem, brought out his belief that failure to secure the proposed compact would be a serious mistake for Maine.

Governor Brewster called attention to the state-wide discussion of recent months, centering around a reported movement of power interests to have the Fernald anti-export law declared unconstitutional. Such a decision would remove the last measure of control that Maine now has over its power resources, it is believed by the Chief Executive.

The Fernald Law

"The possible invalidation of the Fernald law," said the Governor, "occasions Maine to give serious consideration to any measures that may seem calculated to strengthen our historic policy."

"That there is serious danger of such invalidation is a matter of something more than mere discussion," he continued. "It is reported that the Insull interests have engaged legal advice in an effort to break down the law. If competent counsel indicate opinions that the law is unconstitutional, a test case of shipping power out of Maine against the law is a probability."

It is this outcome that the Governor apparently anticipates, for he adds: "Agreement by the several states allocating the control of water resources to the generating state with the approval of the Federal Congress, which could scarcely be denied, offers a possible constitutional solution of the problem of keeping control of our power resources safely within the state of Maine."

The Governor is known to favor immediate progress toward the adoption of a compact between Maine and Massachusetts and also one with New Hampshire. If developments of the next few weeks continue to be satisfactory the calling of a special session of the Maine Legislture is likely.

Answer to Senator Moses

Although the Governor did not indulge in personalities, his address may be considered a direct answer to a statement made in Maine yesterday by George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, that not only would his state refuse to consider a compact, but also that the compact "would be bitterly opposed" in Congress.

The Governor said that approval of the Congress "could scarcely be denied," and indicated that he has no concern that Congress would do other than ratify in a routine manner an important agreement made by legislatures of different States.

Although Senator Moses insisted that New Hampshire does not contemplate entering into an agreement, announcement was made Friday afternoon by John S. Lawrence of Boston, president of the council, to the effect that Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire had named William T. Gunnison, chairman of the Public Service Commission, to enter into power conferences with Maine and Massachusetts representatives. Mr. Lawrence said many such conferences had been held, and opinions of water power experts had been presented.

Speaking generally on the New England Council and what it has achieved, Governor Brewster said:

"Maine welcomes the New England Council to the home where it had its birth. Maine rejoices that its native son has had such a sturdy growth. It continues its pledge of co-operation in every proper way. With half the undeveloped resources of New England within our midst we cannot but be interested in the trails that you now blaze.

"The New England Council is performing a remarkable service as a generating station for new ideas. It is unifying this section to use its talents for the service of a busier United States. Those citizens of New England who have enlisted under the leadership of John S. Lawrence, Maine and New England owe a most profound debt. Its recognition will be evidenced by the co-operation we display.

"The visit of the Virginians happily prophesies other intersectional exchanges that may mean much to all our states. New England and the South are now old friends. A similar accord should be developed with the West. Too long have we permitted our problems to drift apart. Fraternity is the best policy from every point of view.

"An appropriate place for the West and its future on the program of the next New England Conference would indicate that we are not living too much unto ourselves. Our Virginian friends will perhaps act as our references in guaranteeing as warm a reception as they have always given to us whenever for a century we have sojourned in the South. The South is North. The West should soon be East.

Merchant Marine

"The railroad era is passing. A mighty giant awaits unchaining in the service of our seas. Water is not only the best beverage in the world—as we are profitably reminded here at Poland Spring—but also the key to the solution of our transportation ills.

"Every great civilization has reached its ultimate development about its water ports. Sectionalism in America has disappeared before the intercourse of trade. Tomorrow we shall be as much at home in Africa or India as we are today in other parts of the United States. The self-sufficient colonial farmer of the eighteenth century has gone. Along with him will rapidly go the American who cannot think in terms of international trade.

"Every factory and farm is bursting with a surplus and hungry souls in Asia are seeking to be fed. Interchange of goods spells the progress of the world. Our American delivery carts must soon begin their calls upon the seven seas. New England is ship-minded and may prudently be the leader in the development of a shipping policy that will serve the United states. The West looks to the East to furnish shipping as expectantly and gratefully as we look to the West to furnish grain.

"Ten billion dollars in foreign trade is being carried almost wholly in foreign ships. Our competitors may withdraw those ships at any time. Twice has this happened in recent years and American factories and farms stagnated with the product we could not sell.

"The New England Conference may wisely develop a shipping committee that shall bring to bear upon our shipping an American point of view and crystallize public opinion in the support of a program that shall restore the American flag to the high seas."

Concerted action on the part of Massachusetts taxpayers to meet the "great economic problem" of tax reduction is the object of a study now being made by the Massachusetts section of the New England Council, John F. Tinsley of Worcester, chairman of the Massachusetts section, told the council today in his report on economic conditions in that State. Mr. Tinsley also stated that it had been proposed that the Massachusetts Council organize a conference of Massachusetts business organizations similar to the New England Conference, for the purpose of enabling them to come together to consider matters of importance to the State as a whole.

"One of the outstanding problems before Massachusetts is that of taxation," said Mr. Tinsley. "There is no question that in and out of Massachusetts there is a viewpoint generally obtaining that taxation on industry there is exceedingly burdensome. And there can be no question either that such a viewpoint is having a weighty influence with industrial management as to the wisdom of planning future growth in this section, or even continuing operations at all, to say nothing of the damaging influence of such a viewpoint in discouraging the starting of new enterprises.

"Municipal taxes," continued Mr. Tinsley, "can only be reduced by a lessening of municipal expenditures, and a reduction of municipal expenditures to the fullest degree, in a great number of Massachusetts communities, at least, will require changes in existing laws and charters. The Massachusetts Council is now studying ways and means to assist in pointing the way to the people of Massachusetts as to how concerted action may be had in meeting this great economic problem."

Vermont Mills Running

Herbert C. Comings of Richford, Vt., chairman of the Vermont Council, told the council that Vermont's textile mills were running full time, and in some cases overtime, with production nearly at capacity; the granite and marble industries of the State are in a prosperous condition; manufacturers of scales and machinery are "at least normally busy," and the lumber and woodworking industries are "spotty," with some concerns running at full time, while others have passed through an "unusually dull eight months so far in 1927."

Development of an entirely new industry in Rhode Island and a "satisfactorily sustained volume of business" generally was reported to the New England Council today by Henry D. Sharpe, chairman of the Rhode Island section of the council.

The industrial survey of metropolitan Providence was described by Mr. Sharpe as a major product embracing advanced steps in industrial research and proposing a program for industrial growth. The new industry, Mr. Sharpe said, is the gypsum industry which is utilizing a product formerly wasted by a large chemical industry.

The people of Maine are working together in a more co-operative spirit than ever before, and are looking at their problems from a New England point of view, Henry F. Merrill of Portland, Me., told the Council. He spoke of the increased number of summer tourists who were brought to Maine during the summer as a result of the state's recreational advertising, and Maine's publicity plans for the next year were generally outlined.

A recommendation that New Hampshire embark upon a five-year program for the state's advancement was contained in a report presented to the council by W. S. Rossiter, chairman of the New Hampshire section.

As a part of this program a general educational campaign in the agricultural districts which would have as its object the increasing of the state's poultry and dairy yields was recommended. This program would include a demonstration train carrying both high and low producing dairy cattle and poultry for demonstration and comparison.

Town reforestation, further development and promotion of the state's recreational resources and taxation revision were among the recommendations in the report.

Common Problems

New England and Virginia are facing the common problems of "maturity" and should establish a mutual interchange of ideas and experiences in the solving of those problems, W. S. Rossiter of Concord, N. H., chairman of the New England-Virginia Conference, said at last night's session of the council, which was devoted to a discussion of New England-Virginia affairs. Delegates representing the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce were present.

"Virginia and New England are practically of the same Colonial and state age," said Mr. Rossiter, who also pointed out that these older states are in direct competition with younger states for a "favorable state balance of trade."

Mr. Rossiter submitted to the group definite topics for discussion, which related to the interchange of products by New England and Virginia as one method of increasing the "state balance of trade" in the two sections. The first subject was New England and Hampton Roads port facilities and port-to-port water transportation rates between the two points. The second was the character and volume of actual and potential tonnage involved in the exchange of products betwen New England and Virginia and the need for additional shipping facilities.

The products of New England farms, forests, fisheries and factories should be exchanged in greater volume for the raw materials from Virginia's farms, her power-producing fuel and the products from her manufacturing plants, Mayor J. Gordon Bohannan of Petersburg, Va., told the conference. Mayor Bohannan spoke in behalf of the Virginia delegation in response to the address by Mr. Rossiter.

"Nature has endowed both New England and Virginia with certain peculiar and very definite advantages, due to their respective geographical locations, climatic conditions and economic situations. If my conception of the spirit of this conference is correct, neither section desires that the other surrender the favorable position which such circumstances create. On the contrary, it is the wish of each that the assets of the other shall be capitalized so that they may be made to yield dividends in which both may share.

"The interchange of commodities between our respective sections should be increased. To this end we should take into account the present freight movement between the two sections and determine what commodities offer the greatest possibilities for trade expansion, and the extent to which the resources and products of the two sections can economically and to the advantage of each, be utilized or consumed by the other."

SCOTTISH RITE COUNCIL OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

after the Brethren of the Fourteenth Degree will be admitted. This meeting will be followed by a luncheon in the Georgian Room for members of the Supreme Council and the candidates. Visiting ladies will be entertained at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at this time.

96 to Thirty-Third Degree

In the evening the thirty-third degree will be conferred upon 96 candidates in the hotel ballroom. The ladies will be entertained at a theater party at the Copley Theater, where "After Dark" will be played.

Wednesday the officers for the ensuing triennial term will be elected when the supreme council assembles at 9:30 a. m., followed by a luncheon in the Georgian room. At 8 p. m. members of the council and their ladies will attend a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as sisted by Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, soprano, and Earl R. Cartwright, 33d degree, of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The meeting will be closed Thursday following a business session and the formation of the "Chain of Union" at Corinthian Hall, in Masonic Temple.

One of the features in connection with the meeting took place yesterday, when Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, was visited by a delegation of members of the Illinois Supreme Council, and presented an embossed and framed certificate of honorary membership in the Illinois Masonic Veterans' Association. This distinction, for which 25 years of Masonic service is required, was conferred by William F. Gurley, president of the association.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall of Indianapolis will be a special guest at the meeting of the Supreme Council. A memorial to Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States and Governor of Indiana, was recently erected by the Supreme Council at Indianapolis.

BOSTON BANKERS LEAVE FOR SEATTLE

Party Off for Convention by Way of Toronto

A group of local investment bankers, traveling to the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association to be held in Seattle Sept. 25-30, left Boston yesterday in a special car attached to the Boston & Albany train. The Boston party consists of: Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mitchell, Harry H. Bemis, Theodore T. Whitney Jr., A. LeBarron Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Weathers, John O. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pihlcrantz, William B. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Bigelow, L. B. Leonard, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. H. Taylor.

The bankers will tavel to Seattle by way of Toronto and Port MacNichol, where they will take steamer for the crossing of the Great Lakes. A stop-over is planned at Banff and Lake Louise, and the special train will be dropped at Vancouver, where a steamer will transfer them to Seattle.

Following the convention, a special trip through the Inner Alaska Passage to Albert Bay, the land of totem poles and Ocean Falls, has been arranged for the bankers and their guests. Excursions along the Columbia River highway and to Spokane, Wash., are part of the program. The feature of the stay, however, will be a rodeo, and an Indian powwow and war dance, which will be held on the station platform at Mandan.

UNITARIAN LAYMEN TO MEET

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Many prominent speakers are listed for the seventh national convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League, Sept. 23 to 25 in Hotel Aspinwall. Among them are Prof. Edwin G. Conklin of Princeton University, Prof. George R. Dodson of Washington University, the Rev. Dr. Louis C. Cornish, president of the American Untiarian Association and the Rev. Dilworth Lupton of Cleveland.

MAYOR COMMENDED

Mayor Nichols yesterday received two more letters criticizing the attitude of the Finance Commission in their caution against present and past expenditures for public celebrations, and commending the stand the Mayor has taken on the issue. Both communications were from officers of the United Spanish War Veterans of Massachusetts, who have just returned from their annual encampment, held this year in Detroit.

Over 300,000 Cars Inspected Thus Far in Safety Campaign

Several Hundred Thousand Others Yet to Come, Says Frank A. Goodwin—Time for Free Inspection Includes All Next Week

While over 300,000 automobiles in Massachusetts are carrying the inspection stickers signifying that all equipment on the machines have been tested and adjusted, the remaining car owners numbering several hundred thousand must hurry if they are to take advantage of the free inspection offered by garages during the safety campaign which ends Sept. 24, the registry of motor vehicles announced today.

Over 2000 garages are engaged in the task of testing the lights, brakes, horn and steering gear of the cars, and the larger ones are turning out sticker-marked cars at the rate of 15 an hour.

Though signifying that inspection of the cars is not demanded by the Registry Department, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, explained this morning that the stickers would largely insure freedom from later investigation by state officers.

"The brakes, lights, horn and steering gear of every car in the State under the prevailing laws must be kept in perfect condition," he asserted, "and this marker signifies that the car owner is taking part in the safety campaign. The opportunity is here to get a free inspection. It is a matter of good judgment to make sure."

Car owners driving into garages for inspection are asked to signify whether or not they wish minor adjustments made as well as the inspection, and in most cases equipment has to be readjusted. The total cost, however, in the majority of cases does not run up to $5, garages report, and drivers are having necessary changes made.

Route of Safety Parade Changed by Committee

The residential district, near the Public Garden, has been chosen instead of the down-town section for the safety parade which will close the Massachusetts safety campaign on Sept. 24, the parade staff of the Safety Campaign Committee announced following a meeting this noon.

This route was planned after the street commissioners and the Boston Chamber of Commerce had unfavorably regarded the down-town route first chosen by the parade staff.

The parade, which will consist of floats, fleets of trucks and taxis, and automobiles carrying safety advices and figures showing progress during the campaign, will start on east Commonwealth Avenue, then turn right into Arlington and west on Boylston Street.

Passing through Boylston, it will swing west on Tremont Street, and will pass the stand where Mayor Nichols will review it. Then it will pass left into Beacon Street, and be reviewed by Governor Fuller and his staff. After brief exercises here it will pass into Charles Street and disband.

Jaywalkers Meet Monday

The jaywalkers' meetings on the Common have been postponed until Monday, but next week they will be held every day for the instruction in safety ways of traffic violators.

The police continued today to tag automobiles parked for more than the prescribed time.

CONNECTICUT FUND FOR SCHOOLS GROWS

Principal of $2,087,419 Larger Than Ever Before

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17 (Special)—According to the annual report on the condition of the Connecticut school fund, made to Governor Trumbull by Ernest E. Rogers, State Treasurer, the fund is larger than ever before in its 130 years' history.

The principal of the fund was $2,087,419.31 on June 30, the report shows. This total is $9778 higher than the greatest previous figure, which was in 1847. It is nearly $35,000 greater than the total a year ago when there was $2,052,427.79 in the fund.

The increase is the largest yearly gain since 1835. It is said that "the large increase in capital may be properly credited to the disposal of bank stock rights, which netted more than $30,000, the direct result of a local banking merger. Another factor included in the gain was derived from the sale of United States Government securities at a premium."

The dividends paid from the principal during the year ended June 30 and credited to the civil list for school purposes totaled $119,691.77, a decrease of $5000 from those of last year. Total dividends for the 130 years in which the fund has existed were brought to $13,117,237.38.

GARAGE HEARING CLOSED

George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, in ending the hearing of protests of Cambridge citizens yesterday against the granting of a permit to W. B. Young of Brookline for the erection of a large public garage at 53 Church Street, took the matter under advisement.

PROGRESS SEEN IN SCHOOL AID

Parent-Teacher Officers Plan Convention—Will Issue Magazine

"Emergency programs" was discussed by presidents and officers of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Associations holding their first meeting for the new year today at the home of Mrs. Hollis Webster at Lexington with the object of bringing out the resources of local groups.

Frank W. Wright, director of elementary and secondary education and normal schools for Massachusetts, and other members of the Department of Education will address the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at its annual state convention in Pittsfield, Oct. 20, 21 and 22. Mr. Wright is to be the speaker at the banquet on the opening night. Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of physical education, will present the subject of recreational activities, with special reference to playgrounds and motion pictures. Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education, is to speak on progress in education.

Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, a leader in kindergarten work, will conduct a kindergarten session on Friday afternoon. A playlet, written by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Bingham, a teacher in the Springfield schools, and chairman of the Springfield Parent-Teacher Council, is to be given by children Saturday morning. The convention will close with a noon reunion and luncheon.

Mrs. C. E. Roe, a national field secretary, is to conduct a Parent-Teacher Institute in Boston on Oct. 8, 10 and 11.

The Massachusetts Association issues this month the first number of "The Parent-Teacher," an official magazine developed from the Massachusetts State Bulletin. As membership has increased and activities multiplied the state officers have felt the need of more space to publish news from the local association and reports from study and reading groups. Within its pages may be found news from the state office, state committees and local organizations and also from the National Congress of Parents and eTachers.

The September number contains contributions from Angelo Patri, Lucy Wheelock, and Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee.

MONTH'S MOTOR REGISTRATIONS ADVANCE OVER AUGUST, 1926

Automobile Fees From All Sources for First Nine Months of Year Yield State $11,952,925—758,704 Vehicles Registered

Although Massachusetts motor registrations in August showed further decline from the total of preceding months, for the first time in several months they showed a gain over the same month of 1926, says the Boston News Bureau.

In August this year, 26,829 passenger cars were registered in this state. This compared with 26,039 in August last year, and 31,479 in July, 1927. Commercial car registrations continue to show further declines from last year, but August totals are not as far under the 1926 figures as are previous months.

In the first nine months of the State's fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, total registrations of motor vehicles number 758,704, as against 766,743 in the corresponding period a year ago. All of this decline is attributed to the smaller number of commercial cars registered, this year's total to date of 90,341 comparing with 102,075 cars last year.

Auto fees from all sources for the year to date have yielded the state $11,952,925, compared with $11,949,299 in the same period of the previous year.

The record for August and the nine months' period compares as follows:

	1927		1926	
	August	9 months	August	9 months
Passenger cars	26,829	668,363	26,039	664,668
Commercial cars	2,363	90,341	2,699	102,075
Taxis	....	374	19	838
Buses	21	1,373	32	1,332
Trailers	11	431	5	454
Motor cycles	558	6,562	604	8,451
Motor cycle dealers	....	38	....	39
Manufacturers and dealers	28	2,006	25	2,077
Original licenses	13,098	78,622	12,535	82,077
Licenses renewed	94,666	564,278	83,025	524,582
Examinations	18,313	110,789	19,574	118,877
Total fees	$493,322	$11,952,925	$476,195	$11,949,299

POWER TO FARM PLACED AT LEAD IN POOLING PLAN

Territory From Baltimore to Boston to Be Covered, Reports Indicate

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17 (Special)—One of the largest poolings of electric power facilities and output in the world, having a capacity in excess of 2,500,000 kilowatts and involving an expenditure of $26,000,000, has been arranged by the Philadelphia Electric Company, the Public Service Electric & Gas Company of New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, according to an announcement just made by Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation.

The consolidation is expected to provide a wider use of electric current in rural sections and is regarded as one of the greatest electrifications of the farm movement ever undertaken.

The signing of the contract is looked upon by public utility men as the first step in a power generating scheme that eventually may cover most of the eastern section of the United States, supplying power to Atlantic coast cities from Baltimore to Boston. The chain is to be completed by 1930.

Three New Lines Planned

Three new high power transmission lines will be necessary to connect the companies. One, 82 miles in length, will be constructed from Siegfried, Pa., eight miles north of Allentown, to a switching station to be constructed at Roseland, N. J., which switching station will connect with the Kearney and other power plants of the public service.

A second line, 49 miles in length, will be built from Siegfried to a switching station to be erected near Philadelphia, where it will meet lines of the huge Conowingo, Md., station, now under construction and other Philadelphia electric stations. A third line will link Roseland and Philadelphia and will be for a distance of 77 miles.

With economies thus effected engineers believe these can be a saving of at least 10 per cent in the cost of generating, which is seen as resulting in a possible reduction in the cost of energy to large users.

Allows Shifting of Current

The purpose of the pooling of power is to improve service of all the companies especially regarding dependability, and to "stagger" construction programs. The peak loads of the companies do not occur at the same periods. Thus, under the system of linking them together, it will be possible to shift the current where needed most instead of each company being compelled to expand its individual capacity.

Another advantage, as pointed out, will be the possibility of concentrating production in the most efficient generation plants of the companies, irrespective of ownership. The pool, in effect, will form one great company as far as operation goes.

The Public Service Electric & Gas Company gives electric and gas service to a population of more than 2,600,000 in New Jersey. The territory served includes the larger cities of the State and extends from the Hudson River opposite New York to the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company serves an important territory in eastern Pennsylvania, embracing a population of more than 1,000,000. Included in this territory are Allentown, Bethlehem, and the anthracite region around Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton and Shamokin.

The Philadelphia Electric Company serves this city and the surrounding counties. Its territory embraces a population of more than 3,000,000.

CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY IS OBSERVED

Boston today observed the 140th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution and also the ratification of the document in 1788 by Massachusetts.

Flags atop every public building and many others as well as residences were outward manifestations of the observance.

The most colorful, however, was the meeting at 12.30 p.m., sponsored by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, which marks the site of the old Presbyterian Meeting House where the official signature of Massachusetts was placed on the memorable document.

A fife and drum corps, dressed to the last detail in the manner of the colonials, struck up its stirring cadence and almost immediately a crowd had gathered around the flag and bunting-draped tablet, outward symbol of an all-important event in the history of the Nation and of the Commonwealth.

Walter K. Watkin, secretary of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution introduced Benjamin N. Johnson, president of that organization, who spoke. Charles E. Howard, representing Governor Fuller, and Maj. Fred Bolton representing Mayor Nichols, spoke briefly at the ceremony.

Action was suited to the words of the brief statement emanating from Mayor Nichols several days ago, requesting that officials and citizens show the colors on this day, and City Hall this morning was decked with its holiday banners. Even School Street, opposite, had its sidewalk lined with the Stars and Stripes.

The State House, too, was flag adorned, and although no meeting or celebration was held, Governor Fuller issued a proclamation heralding the day.

The statement by Governor Fuller follows:

"On Saturday, Sept. 17, our Nation will observe the 140th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution. The assembly which accepted the task of proposing the Constitution was small, but George Washington was its president, and it contained the choicest talent and the noblest hearts which had ever appeared in the New World. Among those who answered the rollcall of this convention were Gerry, Hamilton, Franklin, Morris and Madison. Their efforts, together with those of their associates, fashioned a form of government which in less than a century and a half was to govern over 100,000,000 people and the most powerful nation of the world.

"This national commission, after long and mature deliberation, offered for the acceptance of the people the body of general laws which still rules the Union. All the states adopted it successively. The new Federal Government commenced its functions in 1789. That the Constitution framed by these splendid leaders and pioneers of our country was one of strength, properly self-guarded, yet meeting the requirements of a liberty-loving people, has been established through the years of its existence and operation.

"In commemoration of the completing and the signing of our national Constitution, which for 140 years has protected the rights of all the people, I urge that public recognition be made of the anniversary; that our national flag be displayed, and that we individually resolve to appreciate and revere this inspired instrument bequeathed us by the noble patriots of the early days of our republic, and protect it at all times against designing enemies within as well as without our gates."

HUGHES-HOOVER TICKET IS URGED BY REPUBLICANS

Party Leaders See Uniting of West and East Under Such an Alliance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A national Republican ticket with Charles E. Hughes for President and Herbert Hoover for Vice-President is being urged by leading members of the party here following receipt of information from California that Mr. Hoover would not be adverse to accepting second place if in doing so the party in the East and the West could be united.

Coincident with the Hughes and Hoover combination, which is regarded as unbeatable, there came a definite boom for Mr. Hughes' candidacy in a speech delivered by Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican Representative in Congress from the Twenty-Sixth New York District, at the Active Republican Club here. Mr. Fish may be regarded as the "original" Hughes man in this pre-campaign because he came out months ago for the one-time Secretary of State when there was talk that a third term for Mr. Coolidge might meet with objection and long before Mr. Coolidge made his statement that he did not choose to accept another nomination.

Since his first utterance, Mr. Fish has been outspoken in his stand for Mr. Hughes, and at the meeting just held here he again gave strong and unequivocal expression to it.

Tells of Qualifications

In the opinion of Mr. Fish the Republicans have in Mr. Hughes a candidate upon whom all branches of the party could unite, "because he combines qualities of administrative ability, public popularity, executive experience and a sound position on dominant national issues."

"He is vigorous, alert and industrious," added Mr. Fish, "and has the fine intellectual qualities that should go with the office. His ability to carry New York State was demonstrated by the 100,000 votes cast for him over Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and because of his great popularity in this State he is the logical candidate to defeat Governor Smith, if the Democrats should nominate him.

"New York will be the fighting ground in the next Presidential campaign, particularly if Gov. Smith is nominated on the Democratic ticket," Mr. Fish continued. "Therefore it is essential that the Republicans nominate not only the best qualified, but the candidate who has the greatest strength in the Empire State. That man is Charles E. Hughes. He has the confidence of the people because of his splendid record as Secretary of State. He stands out as the foremost statesman and best mind in the Republican Party throughout the Nation. He would have the support of business men generally and at the same time would have a host of friends among organized labor because his sense of justice and fair play is known to everyone."

Called Good Combination

While Mr. Fish made no comment on the Hughes and Hoover ticket the Republican organization in New York see in these two leaders a combination that will eliminate opposition.

Mr. Hoover, they say, is the only man who stands out in the party as a formidable rival of Mr. Hughes and information has come to New York that Mr. Hoover will come to the convention with a lot of strength from the West, as well as the South, where he is reported to be the only Republican who can make a definite impression at the polls. Party leaders therefore believe the names of Hughes and Hoover on the same ticket will spell sucess.

It is reported from California that the Secretary of Commerce can have the solid backing of the delegation from that State if he wants it and that the political differences which existed between United States Senator Hiram Johnson and Mr. Hoover have been settled amicably. This would permit Mr. Johnson to return to the Senate without objection from within his party to his nomination.

In 1920 the California delegation voted solidly for Senator Johnson for the nomination, although Mr. Hoover was regarded as a candidate of considerable strength and had made a primary fight for the delegation.

R. H. White Co.
BOSTON

The New Fall Fashions
at White's this week
See Our Annual
Block-Long Window Display
of Autumn Fashions
Worth coming a long way to see.

The dramatic presentation at White's of the high lights of Autumn fashions in a window display which, it is estimated, more than a quarter of a million people enjoy every year.

BOSTON
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed
A Feature of the September Sale!
Showing of Cedar Chests
Easy Terms

36-Inch Cedar Chests
A. Tennessee red cedar. Strong construction throughout. Panel style front, 48-inch size $22.00 ..... $9.98

40-Inch Walnut Chests
B. Walnut veneer cover, imitation walnut front and sides, cedar lining $14.98

44-Inch Walnut Chests
C. Walnut veneer cover, imitation Walnut front and sides, decorated panel front, cedar lining $22.50

Console Style Chests
D. Walnut veneered, full cedar lined. A beautiful piece of furniture $32.50

FOURTH FLOOR

SIX GOVERNORS TO ATTEND FAIR AT SPRINGFIELD

Other State Officials and Virginia Group Also to Be at Exposition Opening

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Governors of six states have sent official acceptances of invitations to take part in the exercises of Governors' Day, Monday, at the Eastern States Exposition, and informed the committee that they would arrive here tomorrow afternoon, to attend the reception and concert in the Coliseum in the evening.

They are Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, John E. Weeks of Vermont, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, John H. Trumbull of Connecticut and Robert P. Robinson of Delaware.

Three Lieutenant-Governors have given similar assurances. They are Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, Norman S. Case of Rhode Island and Edwin J. Brainard of Connecticut. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are to have official representatives. There will be numerous heads of departments and legislative officials from the various states, present in an unofficial capacity.

Many notable persons are coming here directly from the meeting of the New England Council at Poland Spring, Me. Among them are 8 of the 15 Virginians attending that meeting, according to word received by the exposition management. A number of luncheons and dinners are on the program, in which the distinguished visitors will figure.

Dedication of the Gilbert colonial homestead by the home department will draw a gathering of notable women, and well-known business men are scheduled to address the Junior Achievement Camp.

The 112 boys and girls sent by the Maine State Chamber of Commerce are due to arrive here this afternoon. The delegation is headed by Lester L. Shibles, state club leader, and his assistant, Miss Mildred G. Brown.

BANK ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Harry P. Gifford, president of the Salem Five Cents Saving Bank, was this morning elected president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts at the final business session of a three-day convention.

Other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Francis Whittemore, Gardner, and Myron F. Converse, Worcester; secretary, Elmer A. MacGowan, New Bedford, and treasurer, Philip K. Parker, Lynn.

LINCOLN GETS FUND FOR SCHOOL BUILDING

The sum of $50,000 for the erection of a high school building has been bequeathed to the town of Lincoln by Charles Sumner Smith, former member of the Governor's Council and for many years prominent in Republican politics of the town and State. The school building is to be placed on land previously given the town by Mr. Smith. The building and grounds are to be known as the Charles Sumner Smith School and Playground. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the East Cambridge Court.

To the First Congregational Church of Lincoln, Mr. Smith left a trust fund of $50,000, the income to be used to defray expenses of the parish and to provide such exercises and entertainment as will best promote community life of the parish and the town. He also provides that if within two years the Second Congregational parish should merge with the First Congregational parish, a second trust fund of $50,000 for similar purposes be left the combined parishes.

WHITEFIELD HALL AT CAMBRIDGE COMPLETES ENTIRE CITY BLOCK

Site Near Harvard and Radcliffe Offers Unusual Cultural Advantages—Contract Valuations in New England Set Week's Record—Many Sales Reported

With the opening of Whitefield Hall, the six-story apartment building at 19 Garden Street, Cambridge, development of the block which is bounded by Arsenal Square, Concord Avenue, Waterhouse and Garden Streets, is brought to completion.

Acquisition to Cambridge's Apartment Accommodations

Whitefield Hall at 19 Garden Street, Showing Newly Constructed Addition to the Building at Apex of Garden Street and Concord Avenue.

Whitefield Hall is but a few steps from Harvard University, Radcliffe College, and the home of the poet Longfellow. Close by, too, is Cambridge Common, rich in early historic traditions, and the site of the great elm tree under which General Washington formally accepted the command of the Continental forces.

From the practical viewpoint, its proximity to the Boston subway, the rapidly growing business district of Cambridge, and numerous institutions of education and art offers unusual advantages. Its position at the apex of the block, formed by the converging of Concord Avenue and Garden Street, affords street frontage with an abundance of light and air in every room.

Designed in Elizabethan Style

The design of the building was carried out in Elizabethan style under the direction of Judge Robert Walcott and Albert H. Blevins, the trustees of the property. The design is carried out in water struck brick with trimmings of warm gray terra cotta.

In the most recently built portion there are 54 apartments ranging in size from one to six rooms with one and two baths. All apartments are provided with white enameled metal equipment for housekeeping and in addition there is an attractive cafe for the use of tenants. All living and dining roooms are paneled. Electric refrigeration from a central power plant, and individual incineration facilities are included in the equipment for each apartment.

Additional features include a roof garden, automatic elevators, desk and hall service. Substantially the convenience of a modern hotel is provided in the special maid service which is available in addition to the cafe.

Construction Costs Staple

The cost of construction remained unchanged during August, holding the position it reached following declines in May and July, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

The average of costs for the first eight months of this year is slightly higher than the average covering the corresponding period of 1926.

During the last six months the cost of construction has been virtually twice as great as the 1913 average. No increase has occurred since March. Successive rises were noted in January, February and March.

August was the seventh successive month to pass without witnessing a change in the average of wages in the construction industry. This average holds virtually the same position it occupied during the midsummer months of 1925 and 1926. A scale which places the 1913 average at 100 as its basis shows the index number for the August wage average to be 227.

Only two changes in the wage average have been noted since June, 1926. A slight decline occurred in October, 1926, while an offsetting rise took place last February.

The average of prices paid by contractors for the basic construction materials showed no change during August, the index number continuing to be 181. Index numbers covering the cost of materials during other months are: January, 179; February, 181; March, 183; April, 183; May, 182; June, 182 and July, 181.

Increase of $2,000,000

An increase of more than $2,000,000 in contract valuations for building and engineering in New England during the week ended Sept. 13, was announced today by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which reports the total valuation for the week just ended amounts to $10,062,500.

Not only does this figure far exceed the average for preceding weeks during the present year but a new high mark is established for the week ended Sept. 13.

Following is a comparison of statistics for contract valuations awarded on New England building operations during the week just ended and the correspondinh period during the last 27 years:

1927	$10,062,500	1914	$2,747,000
1927	7,952,900	1913	2,320,000
1926	8,935,700	1912	3,337,000
1925	8,134,400	1911	6,935,000
1924	6,723,600	1910	2,504,000
1923	6,709,000	1909	3,506,000
1922	5,216,900	1908	2,468,000
1921	2,487,900	1907	2,887,000
1920	7,056,000	1906	2,109,000
1919	5,377,000	1905	2,377,000
1918	6,041,000	1904	2,959,000
1917	3,703,000	1903	2,230,000
1916	3,318,000	1902	1,549,000
1915	3,645,000	1901	1,516,000

Real Estate Transfers

Alvord Brothers report that they have resold for F. L. Elkin seven of the 15 lots which Mr. Elkin recently purchased from Judge E. B. Bishop. The seven lots contain approximately 100,000 square feet, and front on Croftdale Road, a new street which leads from Bishopsgate Road, Newton Centre. It is the intention of Albert Potter, the purchaser, to either resell or erect high-grade types of brick houses to suit purchasers. The purchase price is in the vicinity of $25,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jewett has conveyed to John Frederickson her estate at 11 Chesley Road, Newton Centre, consisting of a single frame dwelling, two-car garage, greenhouse and outbuilding, together with nearly 30,000 square feet of land. Mr. Fredrickson will occupy.

A. B. Potter of Providence conveys to F. L. Elkin three properties listed as follows:

26 Fuller Street, West Newton, consisting of an eight-room single frame house, single car garage, and about 7000 square feet of land; all assessed for $7000.

67 Pinecrest Road, Newton Centre, an eight-room single house, together with a two-car garage and 8000 feet of land; assessed valuation $12,000.

103-105 Ripley Street, Newton Centre, which is a frame two-family house and two-car garage with 7500 feet of land. The assessed value is $10,000.

Mr. Elkin buys for investment. The purchase price is about $45,000. Final papers were placed on record last week.

Alvord Brothers were the brokers in all these transactions.

Sales in the Newtons

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc. report the following sales: For Della H. William, the two-family frame house at 115-117 Warren Street, Newton Centre. With the house there is a two-car garage and almost 30,000 square feet of land comprising two extra lots. The value of the property is $18,500. Patrick A. Cairns buys for home and investment.

For H. Grant Duff to Thomas B. Concannon, the single frame house at 58 Wyoming Road, Newtonville. With the house, which is of bungalow style, there are 5000 square feet of land; and the total valuation of the property is $7500. Mr. Concannon will occupy the premises.

For Theresa Power to George W. Grebenstein the single frame house with 7700 square feet of land at 36 Lowell Avenue, at the corner of Prescott Street, in the Lowell Park district of Newtonville. The house is valued at $9000.

For Fred D. and Myles Wellington, their new Dutch Colonial frame house at 15 Vincent Street in the West Newton district. With the house, which has just been completed, there are 8000 square feet of land, and the total value of the property is $15,000. Much activity is reported in Newton real estate, and an unusual number of deals have been closed during the past week and under agreement, papers on which will be passed within the next few days.

Fannie D. Morse has purchased from Edith N. Buckingham the three-story brick building and lot at 342 Marlboro Street, assessed on $20,500 of which $12,300 is on 2464 square feet of land. This sale was negotiated through T. Dennie Boardman and C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Fannie D. Morse has sold the estate at 123 Newbury Street to Ramon Penn. This property consists of a four-story and basement stone building assessed on $52,000 of which $44,800 is on 2800 square feet of land. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

Additions to the Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church on Marlboro Street, Cambridge, are nearing completion. The building is being increased 30 feet in length, providing a chancel the full width of the church and increasing the seating capacity of the nave and auditorium. In the basement of the new addition a modern kitchen and arrangements for serving have been provided. A large guildroom made attractive by a fireplace and casement windows is being built next to the kitchen. The interior of the chancel will have a wainscoting of oak. The panel back of and around the altar will be decorated richly in gold and in colors. Clarence H. Blackhall, of Blackhall, Clapp, and Whitmore, is the architect.

Activity continues throughout the suburban offices of the Charles E. Howe Company in the sale of real estate, and also in the renting of numerous apartments. Property at 25 Bemis Road, Newtonville, consisting of a single bungalow and 10,000 feet of land, has been bought by Jessie M. McKenzie.

H. Zalkind has purchased a new two-family brick house with 9307 square feet of land at 9 Colbourne Crescent, Brookline. The land was assessed for $3300 and the building being new, with the land, will probably carry about $25,000 assessment.

Sale has been made on a six-family house with 5060 square feet of land at 8 Brastow Avenue, Somerville, and conveyed by Timothy J. Reardon to Paul Stupak. The whole property is assessed for $14,200.

The single frame house with garage and 6000 square feet of land at 176 Standish Road, Watertown, has been sold to Mario Sancho.

DR. ARNOLD CLAIMS BOSTON RESIDENCE

Dr. Seth F. Arnold, city councilor from Ward 4, Back Bay, in commenting this morning upon the complaint lodged before the board of election commissioners by Edward W. Egan that Dr. Arnold is a resident of Belmont and not eligible to hold office in Boston, said that he had paid a poll tax in Boston since 1903, and that only nonresident taxes were paid on any other property owned by him in other districts.

"I am not listed as a resident by the Belmont police," Dr. Arnold said, "and my registration in Boston is absolutely legal. I am qualified to vote here, and thus am qualified to hold office here."

JAPANESE SHIPS TO VISIT BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

the Iwate and the Asama will be met early Wednesday morning at Finns Ledge, or if the weather is unfavorable, at President Roads, by a navy yard pilot boat which will carry Capt. I. Yamamoto, Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington; L. H. Lane and George W. Tupper, of the Japanese Society of Boston, to welcome these representatives of the Japanese Navy.

The squadron will be brought ashore at once and will be received by Governor Fuller at the State House at 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the Governor will entertain Rear Admiral Nagano and his staff at luncheon. At the same time luncheons to the midshipmen will be given by the Japan Society. At 3 o'clock the Rear Admiral and his staff will receive the city's official welcome from Mayor Nichols.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings the entire squadron will be entertained at motion pictures through the courtesy of the Orpheum and Loew's State theaters, and on Friday afternoon they will be guests of the Mayor at the Fenway Park baseball game. Dinners will be tendered to the midshipmen by various members of the Japan Society Wednesday evening.

Navy Band to Be Heard

Plans for the public exercises on the Common Thursday afternoon are being completed by George H. Johnson, director of public celebrations, and a committee headed by former Gov. Channing H. Cox, honorary Japanese Consul in Boston. The program will include a concert by the Imperial Japanese Navy Band. That evening Rear Admiral Andrews will entertain Rear Admiral Nagana and his staff at dinner, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings the Charlestown Navy Y. M. C. A. will keep open house for the whole squadron. Several sight-seeing trips are also being arranged.

At the Chamber of Commerce Friday noon the maritime association will give a luncheon to the Japanese Rear Admiral, the officers and midshipmen. The speakers will include Joseph W. Powell, chairman of the association, and Mayor Nichols. In the evening the Japan Society will tender a reception in honor of the visiting Japanese. On Saturday evening Rear Admiral Nagana will be host at a dinner aboard his flagship to a group of Boston people, and on Sunday afternoon there will be an "At Home" to visitors.

The squadron will sail Monday morning for New York, and later to Annapolis, and Norfolk, eventually returning to Yokosuka by late December.

COLLEGE MEN'S SALARIES GROW

(Continued from Page 1)

lishing average salary statistics," he says, "was that alumni of the school would consider them, not as figures representing roughly the salaries received by a group of men working under widely diverse conditions, but as norms which their own salaries should equal or surpass. If the averages approximated the medians, the salary of half the men in each class would be below the average. Many predicted, accordingly, that the publication of these figures would produce discontent among at least half of the alumni. The alumni will appreciate, however, that living costs and salaries differ in various parts of the country; and it has been impossible in this survey to take into account such variation. The good sense of the alumni will insure their taking the results in the proper spirit."

"A" Men Surpass Classmates

When the salaries were classified according to scholastic averages while in the business school, it was found that the "A" men in every class since 1920 surpassed their fellows. For an initial salary last year they received $2030 as compared with $1755 received by the "D" men, a difference of $275 a year. After they had been out of school for four years this difference increased to $532.

A report of the men out of school for six years indicates that the "D" men surpassed the "C" students, and that the "C" students fared better in business life than the "B" students. The "D" students were getting $5200 a year; the "C" students, $4767; and the "B" students, only $4022, but Dean Bates points out that it is unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from this, since it is based upon a very small group of men, only a few of the older alumni having reported their grades.

Statistical men were found to earn the largest salaries when classified according to the five functions: finance, manufacturing, marketing, accounting, and statistics. After six years of experience the alumni doing statistical work were earning $4800, as compared with $4425, in finance, and $4371 in manufacturing. Accountants commenced at salaries near the top of the scale, but within five or six years they had dropped to last place.

Classified as to occupations, teaching proved to be a lucrative field, both at the beginning and at the end of five or six years. Teachers commence with an average of $2242, which increases to more than $3000 after three years of experience, and passes the $5000 mark after five or six years. Real estate men commence with $4800 a year, and at the end of six years they earn $8500. Insurance salesmen begin with a salary of no more than $1200. This, however, triples within three years. Investment bankers start with $1865 and at the end of six years in that field of work they average $7500 a year. The public utilities salaries showed the poorest increase, from $1909 to $2580 in the course of five years.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF $54,000 ARE MADE

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Outright public bequests of $54,000 were left by Harry W. Goddard, an outstanding figure in the city's industrial life, according to the terms of his will, filed yesterday. The value of the estate was not indicated.

The public bequests include $25,000 to the Home for Aged Men; $5000 each to the Worcester Children's Friend Society and the Associated Charities of Worcester; $10,000 to the Worcester Employment Society; $1000 each to the Worcester Boys' Club, the Worcester Council of Boy Scouts and the Hillside School of Marlboro, formerly located at Greenwich, and $500 each to the Worcester Natural History Society and the Worcester Historical Society.

PRINCE SERVICE SCHOOL OPEN

Prince School of Store Service Education, one of the graduate divisions of Simmons College, at 19 Allston Street, has begun its twenty-third year with an enrollment of 61 students. They come from 44 different colleges, and from 24 states as well as one each from Saskatchewan and Brussels, Belgium.

LETTERS SENT ON TAX RETURNS

Collector's Office Inaugurates Plan of Announcing Acceptance

Boston citizens, like those in other places, are receiving for the first time letters from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington assuring them that their federal income tax returns are "considered to be correct as submitted." About 150,000 of these letters, signed by D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sent out either directly from Washington or through the office of Boston Collector Thomas W. White, are being mailed to Massachusetts citizens whose 1926 reports have been accepted.

These letters are designed to answer the complaint that many citizens have made that they are never sure when the Government has finally accepted their returns, and while the cost of printing, addressing, and mailing them is large, the office of Thomas W. White, the Collector of Internal Revenue for Boston regards the new step as a time and money saver. Much time has been lost in the past in answering complaints and in investigating the records of individuals who wished to ascertain their status with the Revenue Bureau, G. W. B. Britt, the chief office deputy, said.

A total of $14,826,403.26 has been received by the collector's office in Boston during the first 16 days of this month, and represents all but about $5,000,000 of the third installment of the federal income tax it is estimated. More than $3,800,000 came through the mails yesterday alone. All payments which were mailed on or before the fifteenth will be accepted without penalty, the office states.

The Boston office receives about 275,000 income tax returns a year, checks them for mathematical errors, has them inspected by the Federal Agent's office, and then sends them to Washington, where they are again verified. Returns over $50,000 are sent directly to Washington. The local office divides the reports into three classes; some are immediately accepted, others are re-audited locally, and in some cases the books of the individual or firm submitting the report are investigated. The Bureau of Internal Revenue always reserve the right to "reopen the case" if "information other than that shown on the return should subsequently be discovered."

More than half of the returns that are made require no collection, Mr. Britt said. The greatest amount of work that the office of collector is forced to do consists of re-checking the lists of stock corporations against the returns of the stockholders, and in many cases it takes a year or more to analyze a citizen's report.

MADE-IN-MANITOBA WEEK

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba manufacturers, co-operating with the Industrial Development Board established by the Provincial Government are making extensive plans for the holding of a "Made-in-Manitoba" week Oct. 17 to 22. Organizations all over the provinces will assist in the campaign to encourage the use of Manitoba made productions. A feature of the "drive" will be the special displays that will be installed in each of the 2500 retail stores in the province. The radio, the newspapers and every other form of publicity will be used fully.

New England Sales Gain Steadily in Screen Door and Window Trade

By-Products Play Large Part—Industry Shows Wide Seasonal Fluctuation—Most Plants Long Established—Raw Materials Handy

FOR 113 days the New England Council is releasing abstracts of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England business. Each article concerns a different industry.

The making of window and door screens and weather strips is by nature a variegated industry, with secondary products playing a large part. This fact, however, only partially lessens the great seasonal fluctuation. Yet the industry is prosperous in New England, sales having increased steadily, with the exception of one year, since 1921.

The abstract released by the Research Department of the New England Council follows:

"The principal product of this industry are window screens, door screens and weather strips, irrespective of materials. Secondary products include woodware, ironing boards, door, sash, and iron grill work.

Industry Long Established

"The survey shows that the majority of New England plants in this group were established between 40 and 50 years ago, and all but one have made a change in management within the last 30 years. Labor conditions were the predominant reason for locating in New England. Other reasons are raw materials, transportation, banking facilities and water power. No branch plant has been established by any company.

"Lumber, wire or wire cloth, and steel are the chief raw materials, their source, according to nearly every manufacturer, being both within and without New England.

"Incentive or piece work wage methods are in use by 60¼ of the manufacturers, the percentage of workers thus paid ranging from 20 to 50 per cent among the various plants. Seasonal fluctuations are of great importance, recorded variations in 1923 and 1925 showing the apex in July and the time of minimum employment in January. Several companies have added metal strips to their products to fill in during the winter months, while another company handles timber lots and yet another special job work.

Distribution of Plants

"In 1923 there were 165 such establishments in the United States, and 12 per cent of them were in New England, 14 in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut, and one each in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. There were 3687 wage-earners, 4 per cent of which were in Massachusetts.

"Accident prevention and production control are the items in which there has been improvement in the largest number of plants. Improvement also has been made in organization and executive control, balancing productive capacity and demand, standardization of product and relation between management and workers. One manufacturer reported that such improvements had increased profits 50 per cent or more.

"The trend of combined sales of these industries has been upward since 1921; increases of 14 and 30 per cent in 1922 and 1923 were followed in 1924 by a 7 per cent decrease, and by a 3 per cent increase in 1925. New sales methods, extension of territories, new products and lower production costs have accounted for the increases. From 90 to 100 per cent of total sales are made in New England. One maker increased his sales 50 per cent since 1921 by push. A brand or trademark is used by half the companies reporting. The distribution method is most often direct sale to the consumer, but several sell through wholesalers or jobbers.

"Sales and marketing and management are the factors to be emphasized during 1927 by the largest number of companies."

TRAINING SCHOOL HAS EXCHANGE WITH B. U.

The Nursery Training School of Boston opens for the season next Monday at 147 Ruggles Street with Miss Abigail Adams Eliot serving as director. Nineteen students have registered, five of them coming from the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service with whom the board of managers of the Nursery Training School has effected an exchange arrangement.

Of the others four are college graduates holding A. B. degrees, three have had one or two years of college work in addition to high school, five have had normal school, or other formal education since leaving high school, and two have had experience in nursery school work in addition to high school.

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BOSTON

WOMEN VOTERS LAY OUT PLANS TO BE STUDIED

State League Bases Work on Schedule Prepared by National Body

Because the League of Women Voters presents its members, not only goals to be achieved, but a method of work which includes training in political thinking, the Massachusetts league is beginning the season for 1927-28 with a study of the plan of work laid out by the national league. In presenting this to local members the state league says:

"Parties and politicians are concerned with candidates and the electorate will decide final issues of elections. Programs, however, are matters that result from the slow crystallization of public sentiment into demands for statesmanlike decisions on questions of vital public import."

It goes on to say that the League of Women Voters understands efficient government to be a representtive, responsible and responsive government, stronger than any political or economic group, capable of rendering with the least waste and lowest cost, services adapted to the needs of life of all the people; that the realization of efficient government depends upon the adaptation of statutes, charters, and constitutions to the facts of life; upon the nomination, election and appointment of responsible officials; upon the acceptance by citizens of participation in government as a public trust.

Plan of Work Is Comprehensive

The plan of work is organized under eight heads. Under each of these the national league outlines a study program and makes recommendations for local, state and federal legislation, which state leagues are asked to support by giving special study to them. The Massachusetts League is now presenting them in turn to local leagues for study and support, on the ground that thorough knowledge of what the national organization is doing will make the next steps more significant and valuable. Through delegates to state and national meetings, each individual member is given a voice in any changes in the program to be adopted at the biennial meeting of the national league next spring.

Under the department of efficiency in government the league recommends study of registration laws, presidential, primary and national nominating conventions, legislative bodies, county administration, taxation, methods of amending the Constitution, federal aid and corrupt practices legislation. For legislation it recommends the manager plan for local government; simplification of state administration, a shorter ballot, direct primary, opposition to proposals which would make amending of the Constitution of the United States more difficult than at present.

In the department of public welfare in government, particular attention is given to the child. The league recommends ratification and passage of the Child Labor Amendment, establishing national minimum standards for protection of children in industry, and adequate appropriation for the children's bureau, Department of Labor.

Educational Aims

The object of the work on education is to increase knowledge of school systems and to encourage activity in obtaining needed legislation, adequate financial support, qualified school board members, administrators and teachers, to the end that all children may have equal educational opportunities.

It recommends the establishment of a federal department of education with adequate financing, apportionment of state school funds according to community need, and effort to maintain good educational standards; compulsory education for all children from 6 to 16 years of age for nine months yearly, with English the basic language; consolidation of rural schools; trained teachers in all schools; systematic education of adult illiterates and foreign-born.

To the end of proper regulation of living costs members are asked to study co-operative associations, relation between tariff legislation and living costs, utilization of electric resources of the country from the standpoint of public welfare, elimination of unnecessary costs in producing and distributing such necessities as food, fuel, clothing and shelter. It recommends opposition to efforts to abolish or undermine the Federal Trade Commission, and recommends transfer of power to the commission to administer the Packer and Stockyards Act of Aug. 15, 1921; enlarged appropriations to the bureau of home economics for research work; development of Muscle Shoals as a national asset, this, however, not to be interpreted as indorsement of government operation in general.

Wage problems, unemployment, and methods of decreasing industrial hazards are recommended for study by departments and committees on women in industry, with adequate appropriations for the Federal Women's Bureau and for a federal employment service. The committee on the legal status of women has but one object; removal of legal discriminations against women.

Support by study of proposals and measures designed to secure the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, for progressive codification of international law, and to effect the outlawry of war, are recommended by the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War. It recommends also support to measures permitting the United States to take part in international reduction of armaments, and to participate officially in humanitarian and economic conferences and commissions destined to promote international harmony, settlement of international difficulties by arbitration or other peaceful means.

The legislative program for the year will be discussed by the Massachusetts League at the fall business meeting to be held on Oct. 19 at the Hotel Bellevue.

SALES MANAGERS TALK ADVERTISING

First of Series of Conferences Is Set for Sept. 23

Plans have been completed by the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a series of conferences on subjects of immediate interest to all selling organizations, it is announced. The first meeting, Sept. 23, will be called to order by Harold W. Coombs, newly elected president. A large attendance is expected, as the club has invited all sales managers connected with the chamber to attend the meeting, hear the talks and join in the discussion.

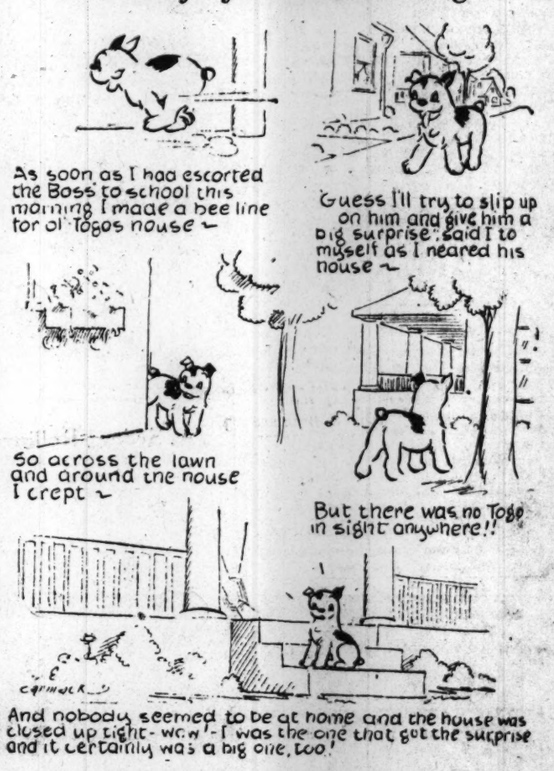
"Selling Advertising," is the topic of this month, with five-minute talks by three experts at the Sept. 23 meeting. J. K. Macneill of Hewes & Potter is to talk on "Selling Advertising to the Salesman." A. H. Silber of the George Frost Company is to talk on "Selling Advertising to the Dealer," and Harry L. Harding, chairman of the program for the club, will talk on "Selling Advertising and the Use of Dealer's Helps."

INSTITUTIONS SHARE IN COLGATE MILLIONS

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Educational, charitable and welfare institutions will receive the bulk of the fortune of Col. Austen Colgate, vice-president of Colgate & Co., and former state Senator, as follows:

Welfare Federation of the Oranges, $250,000; Peddie Institute, Hightstown, $125,000; Class of 1886, Yale, $25,000; Jersey City Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. $125,000 each; "sundry gifts to members of the immediate family and other relatives"; Camp Kittatinny and other lands in Sussex County, buildings and contents to the Y. M. C. A. Residue to be equally divided among Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., which had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Yale University, from which he was graduated, and Peddie Institute.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Students of Pan-Pacific Problems

Women Delegates Who Attended the Institute of Pacific Relations: Left to Right, Front Row—Miss A. Hoshino, Japan; Mrs. C. F. Wang, China; Miss H. Kim, Korea; Mrs. K. Takayanagi, Japan; Mrs. Y. Tsurumi, Japan; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, United States.
Middle Row—Miss Grace Abbott, United States; Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin, Great Britain; Miss M. J. Hunter, Great Britain; Mrs. A. McLaughlin, United States; Mrs. C. K. Webster, Great Britain; Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, United States; Miss M. Cratty, United States; Miss E. Wilcox, Hawaii.
Top Row—Miss Persia Campbell, Australia; Mrs. M. Royama, Japan; Miss Ada L. Comstock, United States.

Progress in the Churches

Relief in Near East

Approximately $3,000,000 has been collected in connection with the "Golden Rule Sunday" observance for the orphans of the Near East, Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, stated before a gathering in the garden of the United States Consulate in Jerusalem, attended by representatives of 20 or more nations.

The movement started in the same gardens three years ago. Since that meeting "Golden Rule Sunday" has been observed by the people of 50 nations and practically all religious communities.

"Divided in creeds, united in deeds," was the way Mr. Vickrey summed up the ideals of "Golden Rule Sunday," observed especially in the interests of orphan children of the Near East.

"At least 30,000 orphan children have had food and shelter because citizens of many countries have made their gifts in the spirit of the Golden Rule," Mr. Vickrey said. "The orphan children in Syria and Armenia have bread today because the school children in Chile have come to their teachers and asked if they could go without cake and dessert in order to have something to give to the orphans.

"I have just come from Japan and I am carrying gifts from the children of the Far East for the support of the children of the Near East. Practically every nation, race and religion has entered into this world of the communion of the Golden Rule since the first meeting held in this garden three years ago."

France's Mission Boat

It has been the custom of that Protestant service known as the Mission Populaire Evangelique to maintain two boats which pass along the canals and down the rivers of France carrying Protestant workers.

One of these two boats, La Bonne Nouvelle, anchored last January off Esbly, a town in the départements of Seine et Marne, not very far from Paris. The intention was to pass a week or two there and move on elsewhere. Such success, however, attended the efforts that the boat remained into August and has only recently left Esbly.

Religious meetings were held twice a week and they were well attended, so well in fact that it was the folk of the countryside who requested the boat remain longer. Many of them, it is said, were unaccustomed to go to services of any description.

Progress in China

Dr. Harold Balme of the Tsinanfu University, who has had 21 years' experience in China, says the Church is winning there, and he believes that a purer Christian Church will emerge from militarism on the one hand and Communist propaganda on the other. The Church in China is mainly Nationalistic, and yet shows a most wonderful loyalty to the ideals of the Christian Church in difficult circumstances.

Oldest in Great Britain

Moravians have celebrated the bicentenary of the re-establishment under Zinzendorf of their church at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony, in 1727. Many Americans visit the Moravian chapel in Fetter Lane, London. This plain eighteenth century meeting-house has not been restored or altered in any way and looks just as it did in 1740 when Wesley withdrew from the Fetter Lane Society and founded his own society.

The Moravians claim that theirs is the oldest among the Protestant churches in Great Britain, taking the date of 1457, when its earliest members left the Church of Rome and formed themselves into the Unitas Fratrum, which, next to the Waldenses, is the earliest Free Church in Europe.

Bibles in 800 Languages

The library in the British and Foreign Bible Society's headquarters, London, contains probably the finest collection of printed Scriptures in the world. More than 800 different languages are represented on the shelves. The books number 17,330 and in addition there are several interesting Biblical manuscripts.

The most important manuscript the society possesses is that of St. John's Gospel in Coptic, which was found in 1923 at Qua-el-kabir, about 26 miles from Aawan, Egypt. The library contains the greatest collection of German bibles, and the only complete collection of all the high German bibles printed before Luther.

Memorial to Edith Cavell

At the suggestion of the Mayor of Norwich, a piece of Norman architecture from Norwich Cathedral is to be used as a foundation stone for the memorial church to Edith Cavell, which is to be built in Jasper Park, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

World Missions Council

Preparations are being made for the International Missionary Council to take place in Jerusalem from March 24 to April 8 next year. The 20 members allotted to India, Burma and Ceylon have already been appointed. For Japan also the eight representatives have been appointed, seven of these being Japanese. Notwithstanding the present chaos in China, steps are being taken for the election of the 20 delegates allocated to this country.

Pilgrimage Booked

The success of the pilgrimage of British Congregationalists to America is more than assured. Up to date the definite bookings exceed 1100 out of the total of 1200 passengers required to fill up every berth of the Celtic, which has been chartered to sail on June 2 next year.

Negro Workers to Meet

A national conference of Negro city workers is to be held in St. Louis Sept. 26 to 30 under the auspices of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thirty Thousand at Service

At least 30,000 persons attended a recent open-air service at Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man.

MISS COMSTOCK IS BACK FROM PACIFIC

College Head Sees Prospect for Peaceful Development

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, returned to Cambridge Wednesday to prepare for the opening of the fall term after an absence of nearly three months during which time she attended the annual conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu.

"The conference," she said, "was especially helpful in two ways. It deepened the realization of its members that a great development is taking place in the relations of the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean, helping to direct the eyes of the world to the increasing importance of these nations. Moreover it increased the faith of the people that the problems of the Pacific although they are extremely difficult and complicated, can be settled by peaceful agreement and negotiation if sufficient study and effort is made in the various countries that border on the Pacific."

Miss Comstock took an active part in the conference, acting as chairman of the round table on International Education.

HIGHWAY PROGRESS WEEK IS PROPOSED

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 17 (AP)—A resolution suggesting special recognition of "a year of an unprecedented general highway progress in Vermont provided for by the legislature in accordance with the program of Gov. John E. Weeks and following the plans outlined by the State highway board," in the form of "Highway Progress Week," Oct. 24 to 29, was passed by the executive committee of the State Chamber of Commerce yesterday at Middlebury, according to State headquarters here. Communities and organizations are asked to co-operate in the celebration.

LEATHER WORKERS ADDRESSED

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Leather workers here are being addressed by labor leaders on the benefits of organization. Employees of the A. C. L. and National Calfskin companies attended a meeting at which Charles L. Reed, business agent for a number of unions in Salem, and Fred Thompson of Lowell, a member of the national executive board, spoke.

Four Seek Cambridge Mayoralty, R. M. Russell Being Latest Filer

Primary Slate Now Consists of Mayor Quinn, R. W. Robart, C. H. Shea and Mr. Russell—All Agree on College Tax Exemption

With the taking out of mayoralty papers in Cambridge by Richard M. Russell, a city councilor, the campaign has developed into a four-cornered contest. Edward W. Quinn, present Mayor, Ralph W. Robart, last year's runner-up, and Charles H. Shea, another councilor, have already announced their candidacies.

The time for filing of names of candidates closes Oct. 7, the primary being held Oct. 18. The election is held Nov. 8.

All candidates are upon common and affirmative ground on the question of the continuance of the exemption privileges on the more than $100,000,000 worth of property for the colleges of the "University City."

The candidacy of Mr. Russell is not yet fully assured, for although he has taken out his nomination papers he is also in possession of re-nomination papers for his position of city councilman.

Mr. Robart has announced his fundamental plank as the installation of "A Business Administration for Cambridge." Referring to the second and more definitive of his planks, he has said:

"In the practical application of municipal economy, I believe that strict adherence to the segregated budget system is of the greatest importance, since it is the safeguard that can and will give every citizen equal consideration. Annual appropriations should be cut down, and a definite plan for the expenditure of all appropriations must be formed and carried through without variation."

Mayor Quinn, who has been the chief executive of the city for the past 10 years, has announced that he is content to stand on his record. Pointing to the influx of industries into Cambridge, a tax cut during the past year, and municipal improvements, the Mayor has declared for the further encouragement of industry, and continued municipal improvement as soon as expedient, in order that unemployment may be lessened.

Mr. Shea has stated his preference for a more efficient city government. "As Mayor," he has stated, "I should devote particular attention to the establishment of additional playground facilities and completely modernizing the present playgrounds system. Regarding the industrial situation, I believe that all possible consideration should be shown to present industries, and every effort should be made to attract additional industries to the city. Realizing, however, that Cambridge is primarily residential, I am strongly opposed to the encroachment of business into residential communities."

MELROSE AIDS AVIATORS

To aid aviators a huge white sign with letters seven feet high announcing "This is Melrose" has been placed on the roof of the Odd Fellows' Building in Melrose. The Board of Trade, working with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is trying to establish an emergency landing field which might develop into a permanent airport.

Sunset Stories

How Button Came to Bobby Dick

BOBBY DICK threw open the screen door and ran over to the fence which divided his Auntie Rea's yard from the one next door. Here he stopped and, putting two fingers between his lips, whistled shrilly. Instantly a horse whinnied, and from around the house came a little Shetland pony.

"Good old horsie. Good old Button," cried Bobby Dick.

With his neck stretched forward, the pony began nuzzling at Bobby Dick's pockets.

"Ho, ho," laughed Bobby Dick, "so it's sugar you want. Well, nod your head then."

At this command, the pony's head went vigorously up and down. Bobby Dick laughed aloud and, reaching into his pocket, brought forth a lump of sugar, which Button the pony instantly claimed.

Ever since Ned, Button's real master, had grown too large to ride him, Bobby Dick had felt that Button almost belonged to him. While he sat talking to his little friend, Ned's mother came out upon the porch.

"Bobby Dick," she called, "do you know anyone who would like to buy a pony? We want to sell Button."

Bobby Dick almost fell off the fence. Sell Button! Why he had never thought of such a thing! "Oh, Mrs. Brown," he cried, "are you really going to sell him?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Brown, "don't you want to buy him, Bobby Dick?"

Bobby Dick was so excited he forgot to answer. Down from the fence he scrambled and away he went across the lawn.

"Oh, Auntie Rea," he cried, "Mrs. Brown is going to sell Button. Oh, please, please can't we buy him?"

"I'm afraid not," she said, "we just haven't the money."

Bobby Dick stood for a moment and swallowed hard, but although he loved Button he loved his Auntie Rea and knew she would buy the pony for him if she could.

After breakfast Bobby Dick wandered down to the empty barn at the back of the yard and into the manger. Now, he thought, if he were going to buy Button he would go right out and cut a whole lot of nice grass and he'd draw a bucket of water and—. Here Bobby Dick sighed again. Then he straightened. He wasn't going to whine about it. He knew Daddy would give him Button if he could and he wasn't going to make him feel unhappy by talking about it. Bobby Dick loved Button but he loved his daddy too.

Halfway to the house he suddenly paused. But suppose—just suppose someone else should give Button to him. True, Bobby Dick knew of no one who would be likely to do such a thing, but then—just suppose!

From that day on nothing more was said about the pony but each morning found Bobby Dick on his way to the empty barn. After a time, back he would come, smiling happily, but he never said why he went out there.

After this a week went by with the pony still unsold and with Bobby Dick still making his daily mysterious trip to the empty barn. Then one day the doorbell rang and there was Mrs. Brown. "I wonder," she said to Auntie Rea, "if you will allow Bobby Dick to accept Button as a gift."

"Oh, Mrs. Brown," cried Auntie Rea, "I don't see how I could do that!"

"Why not?" asked Mrs. Brown. "It would really be a favor to us. We cannot get for him what he is worth and as it is, he is standing there idle and doing no one any good."

Bobby Dick's eyes fairly shone when Auntie Rea told him of Mrs. Brown's kind gift. Grabbing his aunt's hand, he led her down the path. "There!" he cried triumphantly as he pointed into the barn.

Auntie Rea looked and what she saw there was a manger filled with newly cut grass and, beside it, a bucket of fresh water.

"You see," said Bobbie Dick, happily, "I decided to have everything ready in case Button did come!"

Scouts Four-Square for Law and Order

Chief Executive Says There Is No Room for Discussion as to Their Attitude

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—The Boy Scout organization and its professional leadership stand four-square for law and order—the law of the Nation is our law, said James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, in addressing the fifth biennial conference of Scout leaders in Heaton Hall.

He added: "Committed as we are to the development of character and training in citizenship and to helping boys grow into a satisfactory manhood, there is no room for discussion as to what the attitude of the Scout movement should be with regard to the foundations of organized society. We should not tolerate violation of law for one single instant. We should not tolerate even a loose construction of it."

Many angles of Scout training are being studied in the conference. Edward N. Huntress, secretary of the Pittsfield Young Men's Christian Association, spoke last night on "The Scout Executive as a Business Manager," and D. H. Lawrence of Scout national headquarters on "International Ratings." Yesterday's discussion related largely to the training of patrol leaders, being led by Frederick L. Fay of South Congregational Church, New Britain, Conn.

ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

An address by C. L. Stevens of C. L. Stevens & Co., on "The Control of Labor Through the Bordeaux System," will be given next Thursday evening at the opening of National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston Chapter's series of fall and winter meetings in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS.

Net revenue of Massachusetts Lighting Companies (operating companies only) after taxes, depreciation and fixed charges, was $53,541 in August, compared with $49,173 in August, 1926. For first eight months net was $469,844, compared with $453,528 in the first eight months of 1926.

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Meredith Plan Believed Solution of Destructive Farm Competition

Labor and Business, Benefiting by Agriculture, Should, Says Author, Share Burden Imposed on Farmers to Obtain Stabilization

The Meredith Stabilization Plan, Continued

By FRANK L. PERRIN

XI

An unprejudiced study of the Meredith plan, so-called, will support the conclusion that it offers what might prove to be an effective means for correcting, in agriculture, that destructive competition which only sane co-operation has prevented from making other industries unprofitable.

The rule of the survival of the fittest has long operated in human affairs. Paradoxical as it may appear, this rule works most satisfactorily when co-operatively observed and applied. Its adaptation to the problem under discussion contemplates, first of all, an agreement, voluntarily reached, that those who can produce a given commodity at a profit at a fair price will devote their lands and their labor to that undertaking, leaving the production of other crops or commodities to those working under different economic or climatic conditions.

The plan, as outlined, is proposed as a stabilizer both of the price, and volume, of the products of American forms, including wool and cotton, which are embraced under clothing; wheat, which is bread; corn, which potentially is pork or beef; butter which is milk, perhaps the largest single producer of dollars; and sugar.

By imposing, much in the manner proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill, a tax equal to one half of 1 per cent, or 1 per cent of the value of the crops covered, it is proposed to provide an insurance fund which will, by absorbing the surplus, protect the producers against financial loss. Eventually, in case of any losses arising from the purchase of surplus crops, provision would be made for their liquidation out of the public treasury.

Thinks Burden Should Be Divided

Mr. Meredith insists that inasmuch as business in general would be benefited by the stabilization of agriculture, and that labor at least indirectly shares in this greater prosperity, the three groups—business, labor and agriculture—should share in carrying whatever burden may be imposed.

Of course, any definite estimate of the amount of this stabilization fund is impossible, although fairly accurate computations may be made. Thus it has been pointed out that on the basis of $8,000,000,000 as the value of crops specifically covered or indirectly affected, a levy of 1 per cent would return $8,000,000 annually. But it is claimed that this levy would decrease as it is found possible by price adjustments to reduce the annual surplus of products. Assuming a dollar to be an average price for wheat, it is pointed out that, by offering in advance a price three cents above this, there would be an added encouragement to produce wheat. By reducing the price to three cents less than a dollar, production would be proportionately discouraged.

It is not claimed that this plan is not destructive of uneconomic competition. It is designed to discourage those who cannot meet fair competition in producing wheat from continuing, year after year, to produce at a loss, hoping vainly that something may happen to save them from disaster. Mr. Meredith does not believe farming is an industry more specifically safeguarded by the right of inheritance or otherwise than any other honest undertaking. He says:

Must "Make Good" or Get Out

"If a man cannot run a motion-picture show because he does not know how to do it, he will be forced out of the business. If a farmer cannot run his farm—granted that you tell him what you are going to pay him, and I do not mean under present conditions, but on a fair and square basis—if he cannot meet the competition of other farmers, then he must get out."

It is a fact that many farmers have failed, some of them because it has been impossible for them, under conditions which have existed in recent years, to adjust their budgets to the uncertainties of their business. They base their operations on the hope of big crops and high prices, too often discovering that the two do not usually go hand-in-hand. There is convincing logic in the argument advanced that what Mr. Meredith calls the law of incentive now controls, and for years has controlled, agricultural production.

This argument is supported by an interesting chart or tabulation which shows that a year of low production and high prices, in the case of cotton, wheat and, less regularly, in the case of corn, is almost invariably followed by a season of increased production and lower prices, with the ratio alternating over a period of approximately 60 years. The price at planting time seems to have determined the number of acres planted, whereas it is proposed by Mr. Meredith to fix this price as of the harvest period.

Wheat Price History Tells Story

To illustrate the point, the history of wheat production in the United States during the last 60 years is graphically compiled on the chart which Mr. Meredith has provided. He shows the price at planting season, the number of bushels produced, and the price at harvest, placing these figures in parallel columns. He proceeds then to draw a square around each of those figures for any year when the figure is greater than for the previous year, and finds that, whenever a square appears around the price at planting season, there will also be a square around the figures indicating the number of acres planted, and six years out of seven there will be a square around the number of bushels produced.

But, he finds, there is never, in such cases, a square around the harvest price for the same year. He finds the price at harvest time invariably lower when the acres and the yield increase. Then the illustration proceeds by carrying the lower harvest price forward to the next year. In that year, he finds, there will be no square around the number of acres planted. This number will be lower, and the number indicating the total yield will be lower, but a square will appear around the price at harvest. That will be higher.

This sequence appearing with comparative regularity, Mr. Meredith is willing to lay it down as basis upon which to formulate a rule from which there will be only those variations due to unusually favorable or equally unfavorable climatic conditions.

Applies Equally to Cotton

In respect to cotton production and prices, the chart is equally illuminating. It is shown, for example, that in 1896 the price of cotton was 6.7 cents, in 1897 6.7 cents, in 1898 5.7 cents, and in 1899 7 cents. Following the 5.7-cents price in 1898 there was a decline of 600,000 in the acreage in 1899. In that year the price was 7 cents, and this increase over the 1898 price induced an increase of 600,000 in the 1900 acreage. The price of the 1900 crop was 9.2 cents, an advance over that of the previous year, and this was followed by an increase of 2,000,000 in the acreage.

But in 1901 the price went back to 7 cents and the total acreage for 1902 was about the same as that of 1901. Conditions for the next year were practically unchanged, but in 1903 the price of cotton rose to 10 cents, resulting in an increase of more than 4,000,000 in the 1904 acreage, bringing the total to 31,200,000 acres. The price for that crop fell to 9 cents, resulting in a decrease of 4,000,000 in the acreage for 1905. Then the price rose to 10.8, followed by an increase in the acreage planted, bringing the total for 1906 to 31,400,000 acres The price fell to 9.6 cents, and in 1907 the acreage was reduced by almost 1,500,000.

Then there was an advance in price, and another advance in acreage for the ensuing year, while 1909 was 1,500,000 lower. In that year the price advanced and the 1910 acreage was increased. The price held up, however, and again the acreage was increased, only to be followed by lower prices and a decreased acreage. There was little change until 1914, when the price was lower by 5 cents a pound, resulting in a decrease of 5,000,000 in the acreage in 1915. In that year the price was raised 4 cents, resulting in increase of 3,500,000 in the number of acres planted in 1916.

Plan Remedies at Source

The Meredith plan, it will be observed, is designed to guard against the production of surplus crops, rather than to deal with troublesome surpluses after they appear in the market. It is not denied that the method proposed would compel many farmers who are now raising wheat, or some other product, at a loss, to engage in some other activity. Hardship may be marked in some cases, but there is convincing logic in the argument that it is advantageous to be warned in time and to be permitted to withdraw rather than to be persuaded to continue when loss is inevitable.

In the long run, according to Mr. Meredith, supply and demand fix the prices, and the prices fixed by the commission would be in accordance with the supply and the demand, raising the price on the crop which has been underplanted the year before, decreasing the price on the crop which had been overplanted the year before, all of this being done before the planting season, that the farmer may know what he is to receive for each unit of production, rather than to hope for a higher price and be disappointed, the law of supply and demand forcing the commission to name a price which would be satisfactory to the large bulk of American farmers.

Those who have most severely criticized the action of President Coolidge in vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill have insisted that the Administration should be charged with the duty of offering, as a substitute, some form of constructive farm relief legislation. Quite recently, perhaps in answer to that challenge, there has appeared what is declared to be an Administration plan. This measure, the provisions of which will be discussed in the next article, probably will be introduced at the coming session of Congress. It is known to have the support of some of the President's official and political advisers.

VILLAGE SET UP AS MUSEUM OF HOMESPUN ERA

Scandinavian Arts of Bygone Days Are Shown to Machine-Age Public

LILLEHAMMER, Norway (Special Correspondence) — Maihaugen, near Lillehammer, where silver-gray timbered old houses with their picturesque interiors raise dreams of past romance, is visited in the summertime by thousands of tourists, who study the old furniture, the textiles, the colored weavings and rose-paintings and the rich wood carvings, so typical of peasant culture in this country.

De Sandvigske Samlinger, as this little village is called, is the result of the work of Anders Sandvig, who wished to make a collection of those things that could remain as a memorial of the ways and customs of past generations in the valley of Gudbrandsdalen.

This year, in honor of the centenary jubilee of the town of Lillehammer, Mr. Sandvig has added to the collections a number of old workshops representing old crafts that have been replaced by large-scale industry and which contain the primitive tools used by the craftsmen of a generation that is fast disappearing in this country. In many cases Mr. Sandvig has bought the workshop from the last living exponent of the craft in question, and has engaged him to demonstrate the work during the tourist season.

Ancient Workshops

A visit to the low house containing these workshops reveals a carpenter's workshop, a wheelmaker's workshop containing primitive types of wheels, and a printing press, the first of its kind in use. Here, too, may be seen a foundry with a pair of bellows of sheepskin, a tinker's workshop, a locksmith's compartment, and a room used for candle dipping and the manufacture of old-fashioned matches.

In one room a woman is busy making baskets of teger, a craft that is still followed in some valleys in this country. The long fibers used come from the roots of the birch tree. In another room a man is making ornamental wooden boxes for the transportation of butter.

A large room, the walls of which are covered with beautiful weavings, contains various types of looms. The Norwegian woman of earlier days always wove the textiles needed by herself and her family, of wool from her own sheep, dyed and prepared by herself. The oldest type of loom used, the "standup" one which was also in use in the Orient, is represented here as well as the "flat loom" used for ordinary textiles.

Felt Hat Making

In another room the felt hat maker is at work on the 21 operations necessary in order to produce a felt hat. Here the process can be followed, from the treatment of the white sheep's wool to the last dyeing and stiffening of the finished hat. This trade, once common in Norway, has now entirely disappeared.

An old glasswork worker is also shown. Cupboards along the walls contain glasses, bottles and urns of beautiful shapes, representing the Norwegian glass industry of the last centuries. The potter is also to be seen exerting his pristine craft, the oldest of them all.

There are 35 such workshops, representing as many crafts carried on by the men and women of rural households, during the long winter evenings.

Picturesque Homes of the Earliest Scandinavian Crafts

In These Little Lakeside Log-Houses, Which Form Part of a Group of 35 Buildings, May Be Seen All the Old Handcrafts in Operation, From Weaving and Glass-Blowing to Tinkering, Wood-Carving and Basket-Making. They Have Been Assembled at the Little Village of Maihaugen, Near Lillehammer, in Norway, by an Enthusiastic Collector, Anders Sandvig, and Are Shown to All Tourists, Who Find Their Way to This Charming Little Country Resort.

SPAN OVER LAKE 14 1-2 MILES LONG

New Orleans Bridge, Nearly Completed, to Be Run on Toll Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — New Orleans is about to be linked to the contiguous country by a bridge 14½ miles long over Lake Pontchartrain. The bridge is expected to be opened to traffic on Feb. 1, 1928. The tourist traffic to the city, with the completion of the project, will, in the opinion of Eli T. Watson of Watson, Williams & Co., original promoter of the bridge, be tripled.

The bridge will cost $5,500,000 and will be in three sections, including two long stretches over the marshes, one, six miles in length, serving as the south approach, and the other, four miles long, connecting the bridge with Slidell, on the north. The portion over the waters of Lake Pontchartrain will be approximately five miles in length. Promoters believe that the operating profits—which is to charge tolls of $1.25 for a motorcar and one occupant—will quickly amortize the costs.

At the end of 20 years the State of Louisiana may acquire the structure but in the meantime protection is afforded the bridge owners by a clause preventing anyone save the State from building a bridge 30 miles to the east or west of the present one.

The span is, according to its builders, the longest highway bridge in the world. It is 35 feet wide and has room for three lanes of motorcars. It will be operated with an organization built upon the lines of railroad efficiency, Mr. Watson said, with Roy Terrell, formerly vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as chief executive of the operating forces. Advance estimates of 700,000 motorcars a year have been made.

BALLOT BOXES IMPOUNDED

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A decree ordering impounded all ballot boxes and records having to do with the general election last year in 24 western Pennsylvania counties has been signed by Judge R. M. Gibson of the United States District Court. The order was made on petition of Senator-elect William S. Vare, with the concurrence of William D. Wilson (D.), who is contesting Vare's election.

LEXICON OF TAMIL FORMIDABLE TASK

Additional Scholars Sought—To List Technical Words

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The materials for a Tamil lexicon were collected some years ago by the Madras University. The work was intended to be comprehensive and great pains were taken to make an exhaustive collection of words in Tamil, an off-shoot of Dravidian, which was the language of the people of this country before the coming of the Aryans, and is still the language of a section of people in South India.

The committee recently appointed by the university consider that to make the lexicon complete new words which several classical and scientific works since published have brought to light, and also the technical words in various branches of science and learning, should be incorporated in it.

The lexicon staff is endeavoring to add to the collection already made, but it is admittedly beyond the capacity of a small board of men to carry out with any degree of thoroughness so exhaustive a collection of words.

The committee is therefore seeking the co-operation of a number of scholars, well acquainted with the different arts and sciences, who would be willing to render all possible assistance in the matter.

G. A. R. PASSES ON PENSIONS; ENDS SESSION

Motion for Gray Reunion Tabled—Auxiliaries Elect

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 17 (Special)—An effort by the Florida Department of the Grand Army of the Republic to bring about a joint reunion of Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War in 1928 met with defeat at the closing business session of the sixty-first encampment here.

In establishing a policy with regards to pensions, the veterans ignored themselves and passed a resolution urging an increase for widows more than 65 years old. It was suggested the pension for them be fixed at $50 a month. Another resolution established the Civil War musicians as the official musicians in G. A. R. parades.

Will Continue Observance

After much discussion it was decided the time had not come for the veterans of the Civil War to give up the observance of Memorial Day, but in several addresses it was indicated that when the time comes the Sons of Union veterans likely will be heirs of the G. A. R. in carrying out the ceremonials of the May 30 observance.

Following the election Thursday of Captain Elbridge Lafayette Hawk of Sacramento, Calif., as commander-in-chief, other officers were elected at the closing session as follows: Vice-commander, Calvin A. Brainard of Buffalo; junior vice-commander, Samuel E. Mahon of St. Paul, Minn.; surgeon-general, Dr. A. H. Johnson of Washington, D. C., and chaplain-in-chief, J. King Gibson of Dayton, O. John R. King of Baltimore was selected to serve two years as trustee of the G. A. R. permanent fund and Dr. Lewis S. Pilscher of Brooklyn was elected for three years.

Commander Hawk appointed the following on his staff: Adjutant-general, William N. Noll, Los Angeles, Calif.; quartermaster-general, Col. D. D. Stowits of Buffalo; assistant quartermaster-general and custodian of records, Sam. P. Town of Philadelphia, and chief of staff, George A. Hosley of West Somerville, Mass. Col. Stowits, Comrade Towne, and Comrade Hosley were reappointed.

Auxiliaries Elect

Auxiliary organizations to the G. A. R. also ended their conventions here with the election of officers, as follows:

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, commander-in-chief, Walter Mabie of Philadelphia; senior vice-commander-in-chief, D. B. Bowley of San Francisco, Calif.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, C. H. Cogshall of Grand Rapids; council-in-chief, Frank H. Huston of Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank P. Corrick, Lincoln, Neb., and Storrs T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, the Rev. J. Kirkwood Craig of Minneapolis, Minn.; national patriotic instructor, Dana B. Pratt of Des Moines, Ia., and national secretary and treasurer, H. H. Hammer of Reading, Pa.

Daughters of Union Veterans: President, Mrs. Ida M. Glasgow of Grand Rapids; senior vice-president, Miss Hazel L. Riley of Chicago; junior vice-president, Miss Grace Hurd, Seattle, Wash.; chaplain, Mrs. Barbara Weber of Kansas City, Mo.; treasurer, Mrs. Lettie R. Tucker of Massachusetts; inspector, Mrs. Mary O. White; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Emma Susong of Nebraska, and musician, Mrs. Grace H. van Winkle of Grand Rapids.

Woman's Relief Corps: President, Mrs. Emma J. Campbell of Minneapolis, Minn.; senior vice-president, Mrs. Prudence Bowman of Lansing, Mich.; junior vice-president, Mrs. Edith M. Paul of Portsmouth, N. H.; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie Bechtold of New Jersey; treasurer, Mrs. Josie C. Bennett of Nebraska, and press correspondent, Mrs. Marie A. Dailey of Milwaukee, Wis.

Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, president, Mrs. Margaret L. Waters of Woburn, Mass.; vice-president, Mrs. Cora Swartz of Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Mrs. William Combs of Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, Mrs. Flora Whitney of Worcester, Mass., and chaplain, Mrs. Laura L. Smith of Providence, R. I.

PRINCE IS MEMBER OF POOL

CALGARY, Alta. (Suecial Correspondence)—The Prince of Wales has become a member of the Alberta wheat pool as, through his manager, W. J. Carlyle, he has signed a contract to market the wheat of the E. P. ranch at Pekisko, under the co-operative association. This announcement was made from the pool headquarters in Calgary. The prince, in discussing the matter with his manager, expressed the opinion that "it seemed to be a good thing for the farmers," and instructed Mr. Carlyle to sign up the E. P. ranch under the wheat pool contract.

BELGIUM LOSES IN STABILIZING ITS CURRENCY

Rise of National Income Expected in Few Years—Taxes Below Holland's

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—If 1924 was a brilliant year for Belgium's national finances, as compared to pre-war days, 1927 is proving a good deal less so, according to the statistics of Belgium's foremost economist, Prof. Fernand Baudhuin of the University of Louvain.

Professor Baudhuin expects the national Belgian income to rise within the next few years. "The low income this year is a result of our stabilization," he explains, "and the more we adapt our economic life to the new exchange value of our money, the more our national income will rise. Neither our wages, nor especially the remuneration for professional services, have risen as yet to their definite level, along with the rise of our high cost of living."

In 1913, every Belgian earned or owned an average annual income of 850 gold francs. In 1924, that is, after the reconstruction of war damages was practically finished, Belgium's national income rose to 975 gold francs per inhabitant. During this current year, however, the income of each inhabitant of Belgium represents only 775 gold francs, the average sum which Professor Baudhuin obtained on the basis of the figures of the first half year, which are not likely to change very noticeably during the rest of 1927.

The income from property amounts to 21 per cent, that from fixed wages or salaries to 44 per cent, and that from liberal professions to 35 per cent of the total income of the nation. The national income will amount to around 42,000,000,000 paper francs this year, that is, 6,100,000,000 gold francs, one gold franc being worth nearly seven paper francs.

During the first four months of 1927, the state revenue from taxes amount to 2,500,000,000 francs, which would indicate an annual total of 7,500,000,000. This burden of taxation on the income of the nation amounts to 18 per cent of this income. This percentage does not seem high, in comparison, for instance, to the taxation rates in Holland.

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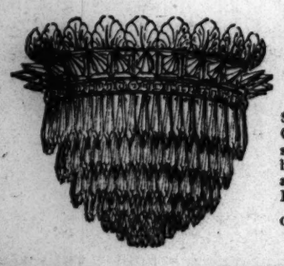
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TILDEN FACES J. R. LACOSTE

Play for U. S. Singles Titles Won Last Year by the French Tennis Star

UNITED STATES VETERAN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year and winner	Runnerup
1918—Ross Burchard	F. G. Anderson
1919—Clarence Hobart	F. G. Anderson
1920—W. A. Campbell	R. N. Dana
1921—Dr. P. B. Hawk	T. W. Stephens
1922—Dr. P. B. Hawk	C. N. Brand
1923—Dr. P. B. Hawk	A. J. Gore
1924—Craig Biddle	Dr. P. B. Hawk
1925—A. J. Cawse	C. M. Butlin
1926—A. J. Cawse	W. H. Rosenbaum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—William T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, is once more a finalist in the United States tennis championship. The tall Philadelphian, who was eliminated before the semifinals last year, was able to attain the position which he has held for so many years before 1926, in the forty-sixth renewal of the classic, on the stadium courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, when he defeated Francis T. Hunter, his doubles partner, after a prolonged struggle of mingled good and bad tennis, by a score of 14—12, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7.

His opponent in the finals today will be Jean René Lacoste, the French Davis Cup ace, who captured the title for the first time last year. The Frenchman defeated William Johnston, as he did in the Davis Cup matches last week, but this time the little Californian made a far better battle, and captured the second set, before Lacoste could win by a score of 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Cawse Meets Rosenbaum

The veteran singles championship was also brought down to the finals, with the same pair who fought it out last year. Alfred J. Cawse, the champion, defeated Henry H. Bassford, a newcomer this year, 6—4, 10—8, while Dr. William H. Rosenbaum required three sets to overcome the undercut service of William M. Fischer, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

The initial battle of the afternoon, between Tilden and Hunter, required a total of almost 2½ hours to decide, with Tilden displaying at times as fine tennis as the former champion has ever exhibited, followed by a performance that discouraged the onlookers to the point of irritation at his lack of skill. Hunter, on the other hand, tried to play consistent tennis, but was unable to stem the tide whenever the tall Philadelphian decided to play real tennis. In the first set, and especially in the final set, the New Rochelle player displayed his forehand with good effect, but was never able to control it when Tilden abandoned his careless attitude and displayed his real form.

Johnston, on the other hand, fought his hardest all the way, but his strength of driving failed him from backcourt, and his backhand was especially inclined to send the ball back to the net on the low slice shots of Lacoste, who was the steadiest of the four. Even when Johnston was winning, only in his earned points did he excel the Frenchman, with the errors on his side of the net overbalancing these in every set by considerable margins, except in the second, when Johnston earned 13 points on placements to one for Lacoste. Yet the margin of victory in this set was only 7 points.

Johnston, however, outplayed his opponent at the net, and this made the battle far more interesting than the slow struggle between the two others, which was chiefly from backcourt.

The match between Johnston and Lacoste was all in favor of the French player, whose steadiness more than overbalanced the driving power of the little Californian. But it was a fight all the way. Johnston was no longer the unpracticed player that had fallen so easily before Lacoste at Germantown. Every point was fought, and only the greater perseverance and variety of shots of the Frenchman settled the issue in his favor.

Johnston Wins Second Set

Lacoste won three games in a row at the start, but two went to deuce. After the second game they alternated o nservice victories until the score reached 4—2, when Lacoste showed his finest placing shots and captured the set at 6—2. But the second set found Johnston at top speed from the start, and his forehand drives, with something of their old sting, swept over the net for many placements, so that he dropped only the first two games to Lacoste's service, and then ran five in a row for the set, which evened the match.

The steady Frenchman now was easily superior to Johnston in accuracy of shooting for the edges of the court, and though Johnston was active enough to get them, he grew slower as the game went on, and only occasional flashes showed the old-time form. Johnston led at 4—3 in the third, only to drop the next three games with only two points to his credit, one at set point. Then in the fourth, a game went to his credit on two volley placements and a final perfect service ace, but the other six were credited to the Frenchman, and a final placement that cut the back line ended the struggle. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Lacoste	5	7	4	2	4	3	4	4	—33—6
Johnston	3	5	2	4	2	5	1	0	—32—2

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Lacoste	4	0	6	10	1
Johnston	5	0	13	15	1

SECOND SET

Lacoste	4	3	4	1	2	5	2	1	—22—2
Johnston	0	5	1	4	4	7	4	4	—29—6

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Lacoste	1	0	9	6	1
Johnston	13	0	10	10	1

THIRD SET

Lacoste	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	—36—6
Johnston	1	6	5	2	2	6	4	1	0—28—4

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Lacoste	6	0	12	9	0
Johnston	6	1	16	12	2

FOURTH SET

Lacoste			5	4	6	1	4	4	—25—6
Johnston			3	2	4	4	2	2	—19—1

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Lacoste	5	0	4	4	0
Johnston	10	1	16	7	0

Hunter displayed his form right at the start of the struggle against Tilden, when he ran up a lead of four games to one, breaking through the service of the former champion twice on errors of Tilden that indicated an utter lack of skill on the backhand of the latter. He was within a point of the next game, when a double fault, followed by two outs, gave Tilden a break. Tilden took the next three by vigorous efforts that were his first real contribution of Davis Cup tennis, but lapsed badly in the next, and though he was four times at set point his errors and weak returns, each time gave Hunter the next point and the latter finally won the game at the sixteenth rally on weak errors by Tilden. Two games later Tilden had another chance to take the set, but slipped again, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth games a momentary vigor with aces and placements brought him to the same point with two chances. But a trio of nets and a final out, all off his backhand, dropped the game. His eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh chances came in the twenty-second, and he finally captured the set at 14—12, on a final net by Hunter, after 59 minutes of play.

A series of deuce games went to the credit of Tilden in the second set, with only an occasional flash of real tennis by Tilden, and though Hunter managed to break through for one game, he was unable to display his best play at this period, and the set went to Tilden, 6—1, without any great effort. But these tactics proved disastrous for Tilden in the next set, when he began to show traces of over strain, and Hunter steadied and forcing the tall champion to run about the court considerably, drew ahead after trailing at 4—3, and though Tilden carried two of the games to deuce several times, Hunter finally won them all, for the set, 6—4.

But it was the fourth set that proved to be the most aggravating of all. Tilden did not make the slightest attempt to finish the match, merely tightening up whenever there was the slightest prospect of Hunter winning it. The former champion threw points recklessly when in the lead, and then would display a sudden burst of brilliancy just as it seemed probable that a fifth set would be required. Hunter played as hard as he was able, but finally was forced to let down. But Tilden let down in turn on these occasions, and the exhibition went on until 16 games had been completed, when a final pair of errors by Hunter lost him the final game and the match, 14—12, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7. The points were divided 213 for Tilden to 191 for Hunter, and of these, Tilden had 153 errors to 143 for the New Rochelle player. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Tilden.	2	1	4	2	2	5	4	4	5	7	4	3	4		
	0	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	6	4	2	4	4	—92—14	
Hunter.	4	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	3	9	2	5	1		
	4	6	2	1	5	4	1	0	8	2	4	2	1	—84—12	

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	24	3	32	36	2
Hunter	11	3	30	29	6

SECOND SET

Tilden	6	8	5	4	2	4	4	—33—6	
Hunter	4	6	3	2	4	2	1	—22—1	

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	10	0	6	10	0
Hunter	6	0	12	8	3

THIRD SET

Tilden	2	3	2	5	4	6	5	4	1	4	—36—4
Hunter	4	5	4	3	2	4	1	6	4	6	—41—6

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	10	2	15	17	1
Hunter	8	0	13	9	2

FOURTH SET

Til	4	4	2	1	0	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	5	4	4	—52—9
Hr	1	0	4	4	4	0	2	6	4	1	5	2	7	1	2	1—44—7

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	20	1	13	19	2
Hunter	9	1	16	15	0

With the names of the individual players and their country freshly engraved on it, the Davis Cup and its tray were formally turned over to the French Davis Cup team captain, yesterday, to go to Paris, where it will remain until some country is able to wrest it from the French. It is the first time in the history of the cup that it has been held by the French.

The presentation was made in a very impressive ceremony. Julian S. Myrick, president of the American Davis Cup Committee, made the presentation speech, and Capt. Pierre Gillou received the trophy and made the acceptance speech. The trophy was then placed in an automobile and accompanied by the players on the winning team, was taken to the steamer France, which will convey it to its new home.

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 14—12, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7.

Jean René Lacoste, France, defeated William Johnston, San Francisco, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

U. S. VETERANS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Alfred J. Cawse, New York, defeated Henry H. Bassford, New York, 6—4, 10—8.

Dr. William H. Rosenbaum, New York, defeated William M. Fischer, New York, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Doings of the National & American Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	85	53	.616
New York	81	58	.583
St. Louis	80	59	.576
Chicago	78	62	.557
Cincinnati	67	68	.496
Brooklyn	59	80	.425
Boston	55	84	.396
Philadelphia	48	89	.350

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
New York 6, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati (2 games).
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

LEADERS WIN NINTH STRAIGHT

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17—Pittsburgh captured its sixth straight game from the Boston Braves here yesterday, 4 to 3, stretching its winning run to nine straight and maintaining its margin over second place of 4½ games. The winners scored their four runs in the first two innings off Wertz, but Morrison, recently secured from Waterbury by the Braves, who relieved him, pitched shutout ball for the remaining innings. Five hits were made by the league-leaders in the opening inning. It marked the thirteenth defeat in succession for Boston. Meadows scored his second victory of the series with the Braves.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	11	1
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Meadows and Gooch; Wertz, Morrison and Gibson. Losing pitcher—Wertz. Umpires—Reardon, Klem and McCormick. Time—1h. 39m.

GIANTS WIN SECOND PLACE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17—The tie that has existed between St. Louis and New York for second place during the last five days was broken when the Giants took the odd game in the seven-game series against the Cardinals here yesterday, 6 to 3. Lindstrom and Harper connected for home runs, Terry knocked out a triple, and Lindstrom, Hornsby, Roush and Harper made doubles in the Giants' attack. Harper also hit a single, giving him leading batting honors for the day. Clark, pinch hitting for Sherdel in the seventh, tripled; and Blades, pinch hitting for Thevenow in the ninth, did likewise for St. Louis. Harper's home run with a man on in the eighth settled all doubt as to the final outcome. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	12	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Grimes and Taylor; Sherdel, Johnson and Schulte. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Wilson. Time—2h. 12m.

CUBS GET FARTHER FROM TOP

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Practically all remaining hopes for a pennant victory in Chicago were dispelled here yesterday, when the Cubs lost their third straight game to Brooklyn by the score of 4 to 3, and dropped to eight full games from the top. The Cubs outhit the winners, 10 hits to 6, but the two doubles and a triple made in the game were hit by Brooklyn players. Partridge and Herman made all except one of Brooklyn's hits. Root pitched a strong game as usual, but the Superbas' hitting proved timely. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	6	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	6	1

Batteries—McWeeny, Elliott and Henline; Root, Nehf and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—McWeeny. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	42	.704
Philadelphia	83	57	.593
Washington	74	65	.532
Detroit	73	67	.521
Chicago	65	74	.467
Cleveland	61	78	.439
St. Louis	56	84	.400
Boston	47	92	.338

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston (2 games).
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

RUTH HITS FIFTY-THIRD

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The New York Yankees won their one-hundredth game of the season and their thirteenth in 18 starts against Chicago this season, here, yesterday, by the score of 7 to 2. Ruth knocked out his fifty-third home run of the season in the third inning with the bases clear. The Yankees' pitcher, Moore, who had made only three hits up to yesterday's game during this year, knocked out a home run to the surprise of local fans. Meusel also hit for four bases. The best Gehrig could do was a double. Meusel was the leading hitter as, in addition to his home run, he made a double and single. Moore, usually employed as a relief pitcher, started the game and worked brilliantly. He struck out six men and allowed seven hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	x		7	13	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Moore and Bengough; Blankenship, Cole and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Nallin, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 53m.

ATHLETICS WIN SIXTH STRAIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—By taking their sixth game in succession here yesterday when defeating Detroit, 6 to 3, the Philadelphia Athletics practically eliminated whatever doubt there may have been relative to their ability to win second place this season. They increased their margin over Washington, in third place, to 8½ games, an almost impossible lead for the Senators to overcome, especially with the Athletics playing so well. Cobb, whose hitting has been attracting close attention lately, connected safely three times. He also stole another base. Johnson, Philadelphia's new pitcher, went the full nine innings and allowed only six hits, while his clubmates were making five two-base plays were completed by the winners. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	x	6	14	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Johnson and Cochrane; Wingard and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand, McGowan and Evans. Time—1h. 42m.

HEILMANN'S BATTING FEATURES

The hitting of Heilmann, leading batter of the league, was too much for the Boston Red Sox, yesterday, at Fenway Park, and Detroit won the opening game of the series by the score of 4 to 3. Heilmann made a single, double and home run and scored two runs himself. His home run cleared the leftfield fence and came in the first inning with a man on base. Boston came back in its half of the inning to tie the score. In the ninth, the Red Sox made a vigorous attempt to tie the score again. With two runs to make up, Shaner rather upset the fans' hopes by striking out. Todt singled and Hofmann took his base on balls to start things going. Tarbert was put in to run for Hofmann. Rollings, batting for Lundgren, singled scoring Todt and things began to look well for Boston. But here, Rothrock rolled to shortstop and Tarbert was caught at the plate. Rogell made first when Gehringer fumbled but Rollings, trying to make home on the play was caught. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	2
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0

Batteries—Collins, Holloway and Bassler; Russell, Lundgren and Moore, Hofman. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Owens and Connolly. Time—1h. 50m.

MacArthur to Head American Olympics

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 17

ACTIVE preparations for America's part in the 1928 Olympic Games started today with announcement of the election of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding the Third Corps Area of the United States Army, at Baltimore, as president of the American Olympic Committee.

Notified by long-distance telephone of his unanimous election to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of William C. Prout of Boston last month, Maj.-Gen. MacArthur said he would "go to work at once." The committee will meet here Sept. 27 to prepare, under his direction, for the games at Amsterdam, Holland, a year hence, and the winter sports at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in February.

TOUR BENEFITS N. Z. CRICKET

LONDON, Sept. 17—The probability of New Zealand's early entry into serious cricket tests was foreshadowed by Douglas Hay, manager of the New Zealand team, when interviewed at the conclusion of the tour. He was delighted, as the team had made a better showing than anybody had expected. The tour has given the team excellent practice on soft wickets, and as a result five or six of the New Zealand batsmen can now be relied upon to face good bowling on a soft pitch. They are taking back to New Zealand several additional English coaches, and hope to return within four years with a presentable test side.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Oakland	110	68	.618
San Francisco	100	78	.562
Seattle	92	80	.538
Portland	87	85	.506
Sacramento	87	90	.492
Missions	79	98	.446
Hollywood	79	99	.444
Los Angeles	70	107	.395

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 6, Portland 5.
Seattle 8, Sacramento 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Kansas City	91	65	.583
Toledo	90	66	.577
Minneapolis	85	72	.541
St. Paul	83	72	.535
Indianapolis	68	88	.436
Louisville	58	98	.372
Columbus	56	100	.359
Milwaukee	93	63	.596

RESULTS FRIDAY

Toledo 7, Columbus 4.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	92	57	.617
Birmingham	90	62	.592
Memphis	88	63	.583
Nashville	82	69	.543
Atlanta	70	80	.467
Mobile	67	84	.444
Chattanooga	53	92	.391
Little Rock	55	96	.364

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans 9, Mobile 7.

Speedboats Race for Big Trophies

Honors Divided in the Major Events on First Day by Dodge and Townsend

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Honors in the major events at the opening of the President's Cup regatta on the Potomac River yesterday were divided between Horace E. Dodge's Miss Syndicate and George Townsend's Greenwich Folly.

Racing under the colors of the Detroit Yacht Club and driven by James H. Cromwell Miss Syndicate won the Dodge Memorial Trophy by taking two straight heats from Greenwich Folly, covering the 15-mile course twice at a speed in excess of 50 miles an hour. Townsend drove his own boat.

Greenwich Folly with Townsend at the wheel and racing under the colors of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club won the first heat of the three for the President's Cup, attaining the highest speed of the day with an average of 52.35 miles an hour during six laps over the 2½ mile course.

Sister Syn, with her owner, Mrs. Delphine Dodge Cromwell, at the wheel, placed second in this heat, with Miss Syndicate third. Horace Dodge's boat developed engine trouble on the third lap, but resumed the running to take third place. Only three craft were in this race, Shadow Vite failing to get away at the starting gun.

All the other contests for the day were for small craft.

One world's record was established during the races, this being by Kayo II, owned and piloted by Julius Herbst of Wilmington, N. C., and running in the Class B outboard motor craft, for the Hall Scott championship trophy. Kayo II averaged 27.027 miles an hour in the first heat to win easily and also won the trophy by placing first in the three heats of the day.

Cute Craft's Boy Friend, owned by A. K. Buffington of the Fall River (Mass.) Yacht Club, placed second in two of the heats, while Cute Craft, owned by Charles Cooper, had third place. A dozen boats in all, most of them from Wilmington, N. C., participated in the races for the Scott trophy.

Honors in the 151 hydroplane limited races were captured by Baby Ruth, owned by Otto Schrering of the Chicago Yacht Club, which took first place in both heats, with one more heat to be run tomorrow. Baby Ruth covered the five miles in 6m. 50s., with an average speed of 43.867 miles an hour in the first heat.

The two final heats for the President's Cup will be run off at the closing day of the regatta today. The third heat in the Dodge Memorial Trophy contest also will be staged today as will the race for the cup sponsored by the Secretary of the Navy. Final heats in the hydroplanes, limited and unlimited, as well as a grand free-for-all, also will be run today.

President Coolidge has been invited to witness the closing races and to personally present the President's Cup on board the Mayflower to the winner.

PICK-UPS

TWELVE more games to play and six more home runs to hit if Ruth expects to equal his 1921 home-run record of 59 in a season. Ruth now has 53. Gehrig has slumped badly and has only 45 to his credit.

That baseball is an uncertain game was proved again Friday when Wilcy Moore, Yankees' recruit pitcher from Greenville, came to bat and knocked out a home run. If Moore had been told before the game that he was to hit a home run a would have received the statement with as much doubt as the fans. Previous to Friday's game he had made only three hits during the season and he had played in something over 30 games.

Miller J. Huggins, manager of the New York champions, is using his recruit pitchers regularly now as starters with the pennant clinched; but he is finding them just as effective as his regulars. Pipgras, Moore and Thomas will make a fine combination for him to work with in 1928, when his veterans will probably be less stable.

Boston's reputation as a big obstacle in the way of pennant aspirants on the last stretch of the league races, built up during the last three seasons, was badly shaken in the Pittsburgh series, when the league leaders took six straight games away from the seventh-place holders. Previous to this series the Braves had defeated Pittsburgh five of their last six games.

It looks very much like a World Series between Pittsburgh and the Yankees. Of course the strength of the New York Giants must not be overlooked, but the Giants have not got the pitching that the Pittsburghers have, and if Hornsby, Roush, Harper, Lindstrom and Terry are considered a tremendous offensive, how must Paul and Lloyd Waner, Traynor, Wright, Barnhart and Joseph Harris be classed? The Giants may make a spectacular effort to overthrow Pittsburgh, but the present league leaders are certainly in a fine position to withstand it.

Cobb is making an impressive finish to his twenty-third season in the major leagues. He has made 13 hits in his last 18 times at bat, including Friday's game.

Traynor of Pittsburgh hit safely in his twelfth straight game Friday. His hitting has helped a great deal in keeping Pittsburgh's winning run of nine straight intact.

Since Sept. 1, the New York Giants have won 11 and lost six; but Pittsburgh has won 16 and lost only three. Then there is also to figure that Pittsburgh has been playing second division clubs mainly, while the Giants have clashed with Chicago and St. Louis. Perhaps a better basis of comparison may be drawn by going back to Aug. 1. Since that date the Giants have won 27 and lost 11 and Pittsburgh has won 28 and lost 15.

WIN BANKERS' GOLF MATCH

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 17—Captained by A. W. Sweetser, United States amateur champion in 1922 and British amateur champion in 1926, the golf team of Dillon, Read & Co. won permanent possession of the Charles Hayden Trophy in the bankers' open golf tournament played over the Oakland Golf Club links yesterday. The team clinched the trophy for the Dillon-Read team, which had won it twice before.

MISS C. L. ZINKE WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17 (Special)—Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus of New York, in the final round of the women's Philadelphia grass-court singles championship, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Zinke and Miss Virginia Hilleary, Germantown Cricket Club, captured the doubles title by defeating Miss Anne B. Townsend and Miss Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

DETROIT BUYS CATCHER

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Catcher E. Phillips of this city has been bought by the Detroit American League Baseball Club from Nashville of the Southern Association. He will report to the Tigers in the spring. Three players figure in the deal, Phillips was owned by the Yankees but was sold by them to Nashville. In about 70 games he batted for .393.

RETURN TO AMATEUR COACHING

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 17—The Athletic Board of Control of Queen's University has announced that Prof. Orin Carson, who played for Queen's for four years up to 1924, has been appointed honorary football coach of the senior team, thus indicating a return by the Tricolor to amateur coaching.

MRS. MUSSEN WINS SENIOR GOLF TITLE

Scores 200, 36 Holes, in the Canadian Tourney

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 17 (Special)—Mrs. A. E. Mussen, president and founder of the Canadian Senior Women's Golf Association, playing over her home course, Mount Bruno, yesterday turned in her best score on that course, 97, and as a result she won the championship of the fifth tournament of the association with a total of 200 for the 36 holes. Mrs. Sidney Jones of the Toronto Golf Club, winner in 1923 and 1925, was runner-up with 207. The scores of the leaders in each of the three classes were:

CLASS A

	1st	2d	Tot.
Mrs. S. Jones, Toronto Golf	104	103	207
Mrs. G. Chahoon Jr., G'd're	110	102	212
Mrs. E. Clarkson, Rosedale	115	99	214
Mrs. J. Laing, R. Mont'l	108	106	214
Mrs. A. Glassco, R. Mont'l	110	105	215
Mrs. J. Hath'wy, R. Mont'l	101	117	218
Mrs. W. Burns, T'nto Hunt	111	109	220

CLASS B

Mrs. A. Mussen Mt. Bruno	103	97	200
Mrs. A. Little, Summer Lea	111	112	223
Lady Baillie, Lambton	113	110	223
Mrs. G. Butters, D. Hghts.	114	111	225
Miss H. Hall, Perth	119	114	233
Mrs. E. Jacques, Whitlock	118	115	233
Miss L. Maule, T'nto Hunt	120	114	234

CLASS C

Mrs. W. Thompson, Kan'kl	118	117	235
Mrs. R. Connable, Lambton	122	116	238
Mrs. A. Cumming, V'couver	125	117	242
Mrs. C. Bal'tyne, R. Mont'l	124	123	247

SIDELINES

THE retirement of Fielding H. Yost as head coach of the University of Michigan football squad removes from the game a coach who for some 25 years has not only been very successful in turning out high-class elevens but who has always maintained the highest standards of sportsmanship. It was hard, clean football that appealed to Director Yost, and his Michigan teams were always fine examples of that type of playing. His point-a-minute teams were famous all over the United States, and the Wolverines won their full share of honors under his leadership. While Michigan football will miss him as their coach, the university's athletic affairs will still be ruled by his leadership, as his retirement as coach has been due to the fact that his other duties will need all his time.

Frank Shaughnessy, football coach at McGill University and trainer of the Detroit American League Baseball Club in the summer time, was a visitor at the Harvard varsity football practice Friday. Last spring he spent some time coaching the Harvard candidates in the lateral pass which is much used in Canadian Rugby and his trip Thursday was no doubt for the purpose of giving the Crimson some further points regarding that style of play. While coaches in general have been indicating that they do not plan to do much with the new backward pass, it looks as if Head Coach Horween would make considerable use of it.

Seven of the players that Head Coach T. A. D. Jones selected to make up what appeared to be the Yale varsity eleven in its initial practice were first-string players last fall. They were D. B. Fishwick '28 and S. P. Scott '28, ends; Capt. W. A. Webster '28S and E. A. Kell Jr. '29, guards; F. B. Ryan Jr. '28, center, and J. J. Hoben '29, halfback, and C. F. Swift '28, quarterback. Ralph McEwen Jr. '29, tackle, and F. L. Marting '29, back, were from last year's freshman eleven, while C. D. Harvey '28, the other halfback, was a substitute center last fall.

Coach W. W. Roper selected an all-junior backfield for his first Princeton varsity team, and it will be interesting to see if it remains intact during the rest of the season. P. H. Strubing '29 was at quarterback, E. E. Baruch '29 and E. O. Wittmer '29, halfbacks, and O. E. Miles '29, fullback.

The University of Southern California's football schedule is so arranged that during the latter part of the season it will be a case of "play a game and run for the train." On Nov. 19, the Trojans meet Washington State in the Los Angeles Coliseum. One week later, Nov. 26, they meet Notre Dame at Chicago and one week from that game they meet Washington back in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Boston University's gridiron warriors will be the guests of the New York alumni of the university at dinner, followed by a theater party, on the night of the opening game of the season with West Point a week from today, it was announced by Alumni Secretary Robert F. Mason yesterday. The intention of the New York alumni was made known by telephone from that city by George B. Currier '99, president of the New York Alumni Association.

The entire Wisconsin quota of tickets for the Badger-Chicago game at the Midway, Nov. 19, has been sold out. All alumni who ordered Chicago tickets prior to Sept. 1 were taken care of, and a number of applications received after that date were filled. There are plenty of good reservations remaining for all of the Wisconsin home contests, including the Purdue, Iowa and Michigan games.

MARINES LEAD FIELD FOR U. S. RIFLE TITLE

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 17 (AP)—With four of the five stages in the United States rifle team match completed last night, the marines were leading the field with 1894 points out of a possible 2000 for the championship to be decided in the final stage today.

The United States infantry trailed the marines by 12 points, the navy was third with 1874 points, cavalry, fourth, with 1866, and engineers, fifth, with 1864.

The Seventh Corps Area, R. O. T. C. team led the list of R. O. T. C. teams with a score of 1506. Massachusetts headed the list of civilian teams with a score of 1806.

SPENCER WINS TWICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—William Spencer, bicycle champion of the United States last season, defeated Orlando Piani of Italy and Cecil Walker, the all-round champion of the United States, in two straight heats of a one-mile match race at the New York Velodrome last night. Spencer was in rare form and won easily. In the initial heat Walker went into the last lap leading, but a half lap from home Spencer and Piani went around him. Piani raced Spencer hard to the tape, but Spencer won out. In the second, Walker once again raced into the last lap in the lead, but Spencer and Piani again came by him. Spencer beat Piani by a length in this heat, with Walker third.

COMMELOS IN SEMIFINALS

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Commelos of Cincinnati yesterday won the right to meet the Paige Dairy team of Toledo in the semifinal game of the national amateur baseball tourney here today. The winner of the semifinal will play the undefeated Kennedy squad of Detroit a three-game series for the title. Detroit went into the final by eliminating the Bellevue Boosters of Scranton, Pa., 18 to 5, and the Commelos defeated the West Side A. C. of Waukegan, 10 to 4. The Toledo team drew a bye in yesterday's round.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	111	64	.673
Syracuse	100	65	.606
Newark	89	76	.539
Toronto	86	77	.528
Baltimore	83	80	.509
Rochester	80	83	.491
Jersey City	65	99	.396
Reading	41	121	.253

RESULT FRIDAY

Buffalo 9, Syracuse 4.

Batting Leaders Remain the Same

Heilmann and Paul Waner Continue at Top of Their Respective Leagues

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—The chances of Harry E. Heilmann capturing his fourth batting title are less than they were a week ago. Simmons, meanwhile, watches his .391

ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

Stockholm's Outdoor Museum

By WILLIAM H. TOLMAN

"DON'T mention art galleries or museums. I am simply fed up on both. Mind you, I am not criticizing their educational value, but I can't stand any more quite yet."

"Very well," said my friend in Stockholm, "I understand your feelings. In fact I have sometimes been of the same mind. In any case, it is too beautiful a day to visit anything indoors. Let's take a walk to Skansen."

To this proposal I assented. Our way led past the Northern Museum. In glancing at it in passing my eye caught an inscription. "Hold on a minute, I must copy that." It read, "The day will come when all our gold will not be sufficient to form a picture of a time long past." My friend smiled.

We then continued as far as the Royal Park of Djurgarden, in the immediate suburbs of the city. "We will turn in here and take the funicular railway to the upper part so as to avoid the climb." Again I assented. The usual observation towers, summer houses, restaurants and other appliances of a well-kept park were found there.

A Sixteenth Century Dwelling

All at once I spied a sort of log cabin, with date 1595 carved over the door. Looking in at the window, I saw that the rooms were furnished with all the utensils and implements of the long ago. "That's rather interesting," I observed, "to think that a replica of that old peasant's house has been set up in a modern park."

"Replica! That's no replica, but the original house just as it stood in the parish of Mora in Dalecarlia, in the south of Sweden.

"You may remember that you were greatly interested in a collection of photographs of the life and labor of the peasants living there today. In this old house you can see an actual picture of the daily life of the first owner down through the succeeding generations. This is the earliest date which can be connected with accuracy with any of the old houses here, although no doubt there are others older."

"Do you mean to say that there are other old peasant houses in this park? Take me to them."

"Gladly, for that was my object in bringing you to this outdoor museum of Skansen."

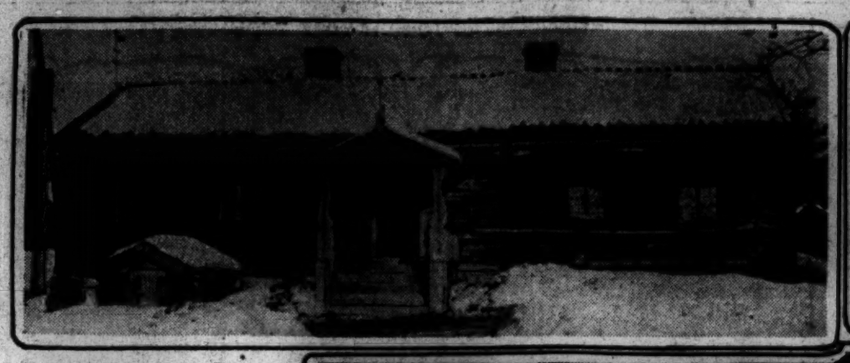
"Well," I replied, "the joke's on me. Now I understand the significance of at least two of your smiles. Tell me more about this new style of museum," as I caught sight of what proved to be a collection of Laplander huts.

The World in Debt to Hazelius

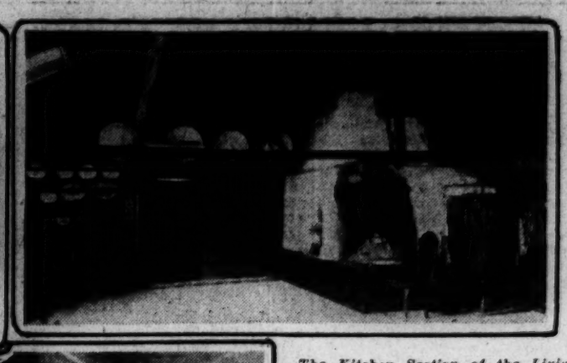
"Skansen," he continued, "is a monument to the enthusiasm and successful efforts of our Artur Hazelius, also famed as the builder of the Northern Museum which we just passed. There you will find hundreds of rooms furnished with the objects in daily use. It was the purpose of Hazelius to build a living Pompeii of the cultural life of the Scandinavians. He has assembled all that was characteristic of these people, as far back as possible, so as to illuminate their thoughts and actions. He included the huts of nomads and peasants, as well as the homes of the great; the daily utensils of artisians, seafarers, merchants, farmers; the chamber of the solitary student and poet; churches and bell towers. In his line, he stands forth as a great conqueror who assembled a mighty army out of nothing. He was a living proof of the fact that everything great is almost always realized by a single person, armed with will and the sufficient requisites. Hazelius had the purpose and he found the requisites."

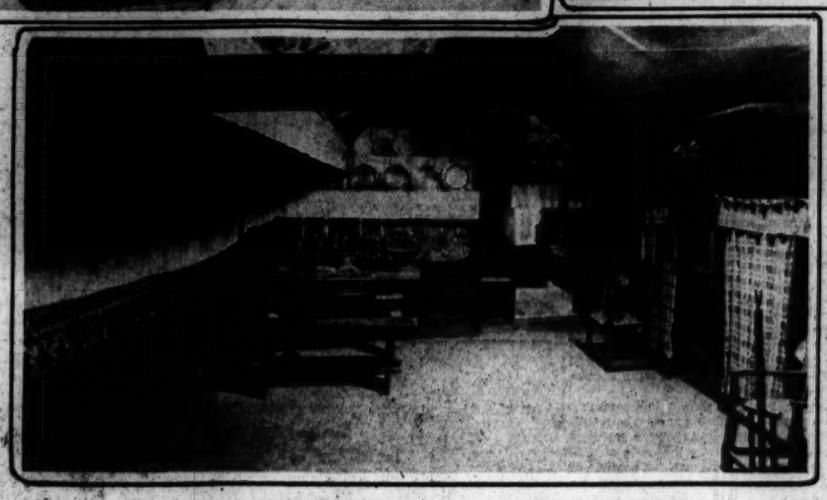
In the Days Before Chimneys

In the large park of Skansen are to be found exhibits of almost every conceivable domestic structure of the early times, from a pigsty to an artist's studio; from a maypole to a milestone. The earliest peasants' house had the hearth in the center of the room which served as the kitchen, dining and bedroom. There was no chimney, so the smoke found its way out through an opening in the roof. This was protected against the rain and snow by a hood of split logs above the opening.



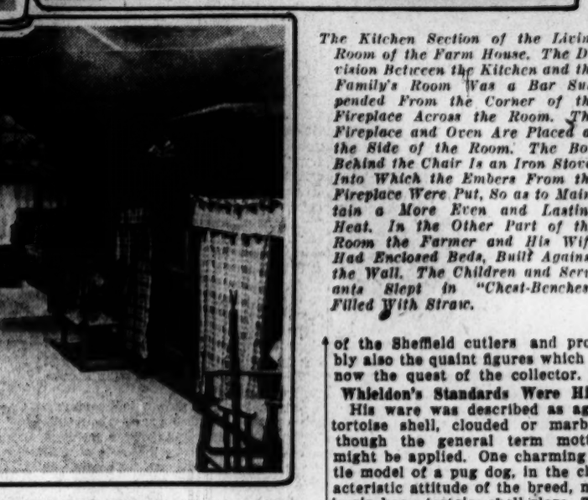
The Alvaros Farmhouse. This Came From Central Sweden and Illustrates the Skill of the Timber Men, as All the Woodwork Is Hewn and Fitted. A Roughly Fashioned Cradle, Chairs Made From Hollowed-Out Tree Trunks, Carved Hanging Cupboard, Bearing the Date of 1600, Evidence the Honest, Patient and Lasting Work of the Peasant Craftsmen. The Porch Dates From 1816. In the Back Wall, the Chimney Corner and in the Wall Toward the Hall Were Holes for Ventilation and for Watching the Approach of Enemies.





The Entrance to the Farmhouse. This Was the Living Room. The Built-in Beds Were for Guests. A High Threshold and Low Door Opening Leads Into the Family Room, Consisting of the Kitchen at One End and the Real Living Room at the Other.

The "Poor Man's Beam." From the Projection of the Fireplace to the Wall, Was the Limit Beyond Which the Beggar Could Not Go. Between the Bed Closets for the Farmer and His Wife, the Space Was Enclosed by a Wooden Grating. Here the Ducks and Chickens Were Kept in the Winter.



The Kitchen Section of the Living Room of the Farm House. The Division Between the Kitchen and the Family's Room Was a Bar Suspended From the Corner of the Fireplace Across the Room. The Fireplace and Oven Are Placed at the Side of the Room. The Box Behind the Chair Is an Iron Stove, Into Which the Embers From the Fireplace Were Put, So as to Maintain a More Even and Lasting Heat. In the Other Part of the Room the Farmer and His Wife Had Enclosed Beds, Built Against the Wall. The Children and Servants Slept in "Chest-Benches" Filled With Straw.

Firehouses Such as This Were Shelters Used in the Summer in Remote Pastures Where the Cattle Were Sent for Grazing. Comfort Gradually Displaced the Rugged Simplicity of These Shelters, Which Are Characteristic of the Farmyard Buildings of the North Long Before the Close of the Heathen Period.

The Firehouse, With Its Hearth of Small Stones, the Pot Hanger Fastened to a Swinging Arm, Which Is the Primitive Form of the Later Day Crane. The Opening in the Roof Is the Form of Smoke Outlet Used Before the Days of Chimneys. The Pots and Pans Were Kept on the Shelf Placed Across the Projecting Beams. Along the Wall Were the Sleeping Benches.

hung from a corner of the fireplace to the gable end of the room and a second rail a little farther in. The plainest part of the house was nearest the entrance door, the more intimate near the gable end.

By the side wall near the fireplace were two inclosed beds, one above the other. The cradle hung down from the roof and was made of skin. Lanterns, candlesticks, weaving and cupboards are also seen. Staff or cane axes were evolved from the ax when used as a weapon, the handle still keeping the shape of an ax. It then became a sort of symbol or badge of the social importance of the miner or peasant.

Knowledge carries with it a deeper insight into things that have aroused our interest. A peasant's home of the bygone centuries, attracts by a display of its differences. It stimulates imagination. The worn fittings and furnishings of the generations who have worked and lived there testify to thrift, courage and perseverance. This revelation of the past spread out for our contemplation, presents these characteristics in quite a different light. It deepens our veneration and regard for the people who have so carefully cherished the traditions and customs handed down by their ancestors. It is a living Pompeii of silent teaching by object lessons.

More Details of the Homes

In the evolution of the house, the central hearth was replaced by an open fireplace in the corner and wall windows were substituted for the skylight in the roof. Clothes rails

Beasts and Birds of Staffordshire Potters

London
Special Correspondence

"IT IS certainly true that once a taste for collecting antiques is acquired, that taste is continually being educated to a wider appreciation of the merit of all that remains of the varied, and in many cases beautiful articles, of former generations." So we read in the preface to "The Earle Collection of Staffordshire Pottery."

It might have been added that the study, apart from the collecting, of the nation's heirlooms as seen in the museums, or of such objects of art displayed at sales, exhibitions, or in the galleries of art dealers, has a similar effect in widening our capacity for the enjoyment of these things.

Once Common, Now Scarce

A study of the pottery figures and animals made in Staffordshire during the eighteenth century might well be made the stepping stone for an excursion into the ceramic art world. When originally made, the price of some of the best pieces, such as an elephant, was only 3s. 6d., and 50 years ago similar figures could be picked up for a few shillings. When people began to make collections and specimens came to be carefully examined and compared, the charm of this ware was recognized and in these days good specimens fetch large prices. The country has been ransacked by dealers and collectors, so that in these days a bit of Ralph Wood or Whieldon ware is a rare find.

A collection, exhibited by Frank Partridge in his London Galleries in 1922-1923, was the largest and most complete showing ever made, a great many animals and birds being included. It seemed a pity that it could not have been kept intact and acquired for the nation as there are comparatively few examples of old Staffordshire figures and animals in the English museums.

Three Famed Potters

In this article it is pottery animals and birds only that are being considered, for collections are being made of these alone. The names of three great potters are identified with them—John Astbury, 1685; Thomas Whieldon, 1741 to 1780, and Ralph Wood, 1715 to 1772.

The two former never marked their work, but it is usual to assume that if the base, stand or an important part of the figure, is made of or decorated with red or brown clay, the work is that of the earlier potter, Astbury. Very often both names are used in a generic sense, as in Whieldon ware or Astbury ware. Even though specimens cannot be identified with sufficient certainty to figure in a museum catalogue as the actual work of either of these potters, their beauty of color and glaze, and the fact that they belong to that period in the history of English pottery, often entitle them to a place of honor in a museum or private collection.

Thomas Whieldon appears to have made more animals than figures but the main part of his trade was in useful things for the household. His attention to the more practical and general needs of his contemporaries may have accounted for the fact that, although he began in a very small way, he accumulated a fortune, bought a mansion within sight of his original cottage, and was made sheriff of his county. Unfortunately nothing is known of his origin. In 1740 he had a thatched roof pottery where he was making agate ware handles for the knives of the Sheffield cutlers and probably also the quaint figures which are now the quest of the collector.

Reproduced by Permission of Mr. Frank Partridge

Beautifully Modeled Ralph Wood Squirrel in Natural Coloring and a Quaint Whieldon Figure of a Bullock in Brown and White, With a Little Boy in Green on Its Back.

Whieldon's Standards Were High

His ware was described as agate, tortoise shell, clouded or marbled, though the general term mottled might be applied. One charming little model of a pug dog, in the characteristic attitude of the breed, nose in air, has a tortoise shell glaze. This clever imitation was done by spotting manganese with a sponge on the dry clay.

Whieldon used lovely and expensive glazes, and though there was the usual effort in his days, as in these, to lower the standard of excellence in order to meet the demand for cheapness, he refused to be influenced in this respect.

Ward, in his History of Stoke-on-Trent, refers to "some small works principally employed in making china toys." These china toys are the delight of the collector of today. There are elephants and hippopotami, sheep and cows, squirrels and parrots, cocks and hens, and various small birds.

Only the Woods Marked Their Ware

Ralph Wood, whose name has been mentioned, was a member of a family of potters noted for the individuality of their work. He and his son excelled in the modeling and potting of statuettes and groups, birds and animals. They were the only potters who ever signed their work, and they did not always do so.

When not signed, the work of Ralph Wood is generally distinguished from that of Whieldon by the fact that the latter dipped his figures in the glaze after they were colored, while in the Ralph Wood figures the colored glaze was apparently put on with the brush, the colors merging into each other and giving a beautiful soft effect.

At a later date the making of pottery figures and animals deteriorated greatly. This may be seen from the examination of examples of the early nineteenth century, with their crude, hot coloring and wide spread backgrounds of trees, sometimes with colossal oak leaves and multi-colored flowers. Though not to be compared for beauty or craftsmanship with Ralph Wood or Whieldon ware, these have a quaint charm. Perhaps owing to the unconscious humor in the disproportionate modeling and the expressions of the animals, collectors are glad to get them.

A Dealer—Author—Publisher

By C. G. BEEDE

IN THE course of handling for many years the wide range of objects commonly known as antiques, the dealer acquires a mass of practical knowledge. Some who are engaged in the business are perhaps quite as much students as business men, and have contributed noticeably to the present volume of exact knowledge which is slowly taking the place of former uncertain beliefs and approximate truths.

Few of them have taken the time to record and to publish the results of their studies, and no doubt we are as a result without much valuable data that we would otherwise have.

In his "Antiques and Their History," a copy of which has just come to us, L. H. Buckley, long time a dealer in Binghamton, N. Y., has shown originality enterprise and courage. The first appears in the condensing of the furniture characteristics of the various named periods into a few lines, arranged in tabular form for easy reference.

There is something to be said for such a method since it might serve to prompt a halting memory at times, even if the data is wholly text as in this case. It would seem that a pictorial key might be even more helpful to the person whose understanding of the facts was not clear.

The enterprise of the author is remarked, since he adds to his dealer-author responsibilities, that of publisher also.

It is certainly courageous to attempt to live up to the title of this book, embracing articles of French as well as of English origin. For not furniture alone, but "china" (otherwise Staffordshire pottery), and glass, are written of, so that fabrications of wood are given about one-half of the 320 pages.

The nearly 50 pages which describe and price English pottery, bearing American views, will be eagerly read by all who have an opportunity to do so, and who have such ware to sell. We foresee some regrets on the part of those who assume that these figures, which are explained as in most cases auction prices, fairly represent what they may expect to get for their things in the market.

Clean, Peaceful, Happy Lubliana

FROM Belgrade, through flat and fertile Croatia, riding for hours through well-cultivated cornfields we pass through Croatia's capital, Zagreb, and four hours later stop at Lubliana, or Ljubljana, the most important city in Slovenia. Here we are at the other end of Jugoslavia. We are in the most beautiful part of the tripartite kingdom, in a clean, comfortable and well kept hotel, on the main street of a very pleasant city, inhabited by a little more than 50,000 people, pretty closely packed together. A little street car system with tiny cars and only two branch lines rapidly conveys you from one side of the city to the other. On the way you pass a beautiful theater, an opera house, an auditorium called the people's home, the university, some fine schools and a large number of excellent shops.

On the edge of the little city is a spacious park entered through large gates and stately trees and in which you can walk until you come to the end of Jugoslavia. For that matter all Slavonia seems forest or park. It is part of the Julian Alps, a picturesque mountainous region, full of lofty peaks, swift rivers, and dark caves.

Slovenia is inhabited by somewhat less than a million people, who comprise by far the most cultured group in Jugoslavia. The whole nation consists of about 1,500,000 people of whom about 100,000 are said to live in the United States, and 400,000 or more in Italy. And this is the Slovenians' problem: The Italian border divides the nation into two parts, and those who live in Italy are subjected to many restrictions. They are being Italianized and have ceased to play a rôle of any importance in the development of the national culture. They are one small part of Europe's great minority question.

The Slovenes are for the most part literate, much more literate than any other nation in the Balkans. They live in large, fairly comfortable houses, cultivate their fields well, and keep good farm animals. They also maintain excellent roads and have succeeded in making most of their villages resemble little cities, while some of their cities are the best summer resorts in southeastern Europe, rivaled only by those along the Dalmatian coast.

The people on the whole have attained a creditable degree of culture, which does not resemble the light, dainty, exquisite taste of the Milanese and Genevans so much as the more solemn, heavy culture of some German cities. There is a freshness, naïveté, earnestness and moral ardor about the people of Slovenia that you do not see in more sophisticated nations. They love their country, and their institutions, and their freedom; they are serious, candid, humble, self-respecting, and a delight to converse with.

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

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Music News of the World

Music and Environment

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Aug. 28

ALL music festivals have something in common; they bring music from the large centers to smaller towns. In recent years, however, this has not been in all cases observed, for neither Venice nor Zurich nor Frankfort can pretend to be small enough to harbor a festival. And the impressions conveyed by the music performed were, indeed, a little different from those left by true festival music.

The deeper sense of a music festival is to free music from all that may be a hindrance for its immediate effect. In the large centers, it is sometimes believed, we are so absorbed in our daily business that we are hardly in a fit state to perceive music as purely as is required from the standpoint of the composer. This would presuppose that the composer also, when he wrote his music, had freed himself from the fetters of daily life and ascended to olympic heights. This, however, is not always certain. The composer himself very seldom lives in that splendid isolation which is the first condition for receiving the inspiration necessary to produce a durable work. Most composers are too near the commercial and industrial centers and depend so much on the atmosphere of the large cities that they lose nothing by seeing their works performed in other surroundings of nearly the same character.

Nature and Music

It is indeed interesting, if rather depressing, to observe the ever-growing distance between music and natural surroundings in the course of its development. If we admit that folk song is the source of all music and that it was spontaneously produced by working people who, with tone and rhythm, accompanied and facilitated their labors, we find that not a trace is left of these beginnings.

To see the primitive element active in the genesis of music, we have to go to Italy. There both sunshine and mild air seem to be particularly favorable to what we are accustomed to call bel canto. Nature herself seems to be mother of this Italian art of singing, which toward the end of the eighteenth century came, not to an end, but to a second period, of weaker development. Italian madrigals on one hand, Italian opera on the other; are the great results of an art on which environment had exercised the greatest influence. And it was natural that in a kind of competition with the human voice, instruments made by man, violins and violas, tried also to display bel canto on their strings. There were, however, not only singers and players, but a public. Its applause promoted virtuosity, a child of the theater which found its first home in Italy. Commedia dell' arte also saw the light in Italy, as a child of that atmosphere which had been particularly generous to this southern country.

A Treasure for Connoisseurs

But where is the art which began so promisingly? Where is Italian opera, which in the second half of the eighteenth century conquered all Europe? For everybody knows that then no royal or princely court could do without Italian singers or Italian opera. Now all this has gone, none of the works which aroused the enthusiasm of the people has been left in the repertory of our opera houses, simply because they were composed for the use of these singers and, with their disappearing lost all reason for existence. And what about the virtuoso? We children of another age hear, not without astonishment, of the effects produced by Niccolò Paganini, but we certainly should not be ready to receive an art consisting of virtuosity pure and simple with the same enthusiasm. It is true that some madrigals are still being sung, but they are limited to narrow circles of music lovers. What nature herself had called forth has become a golden treasure for connoisseurs.

Now we think that the nineteenth century, in which musical romanticism was conceived and brought to its zenith, was in the closest possible connection with the primitive. Was not this the period in which the romanticism of landscape was discovered? Was it not the time in which gigantic mountains revealed their secrets to man, and invited him to surmount them by daring enterprises?

Romanticism and Nature

It cannot, of course, be denied that in that century the feeling for scenery and its beauties awoke, and moonlight got a new meaning for man. But strangely enough, music made by composers feeling the charm of scenery was becoming more and more artificial. Beethoven himself gave the signal for this movement. He was walking through the woods near Vienna, which inspired him and enriched his inner thought, but his music, though reminding one in some details of the voices of nature, deviated more and more from this source, being nourished by his innermost feelings. These, however, were the expression of the Beethoven who at last lost all contact with the primitive.

But nature gained a triumph over art in Franz Schubert, who must be considered as the sole great romanticist who remained faithful. Mendelssohn, the traveling composer, may certainly owe much of his music to landscape, and even some titles of his works leave no doubt about it, but as a highly cultivated man he could not but leave this simplicity behind him. Robert Schumann, who came next, as a poet, fully imbued with bourgeois feeling, translated romanticism into a new language very far from what we call natural. Program music, musical drama, knew very little of natural simplicity. Chopin, who, in some respects, is the father of this kind of romanticism, and Berlioz, who gave the orchestral foundations of all the later music of his century, did not like the country, but always lived in town.

It is the romantic feeling in the townsman that gives rise to the romanticism of Wagner and his followers. It could not but be artificial, for it came from people of the highest culture and sensibility. We always notice in the scenes of the second act of Wagner's "Siegfried" the wonderful reflection of beauties which are generally termed natural beauties, though they speak through the mouth of a composer who was absorbed chiefly in himself. As for Liszt, he translated landscape into his own language. He was full of symbolism, which did not exclude many commonplaces in his music. For the extraordinary, as expressed in harmonic novelties, and the commonplace are not always contradictory.

When the twentieth century began we were under the influence of Debussy and Strauss. Debussy seemed to be very sensitive to landscape. But even he, who for some time had been a fervent admirer and partisan of Richard Wagner, was also a highly cultivated man. His literary and artistic predilection led him to that musical impressionism which gives a reflection of landscape true in itself, because it is the outcome of the highest sensibility, but indeed very far from translating it by that plasticity of outline characteristic of all natural objects. This refined art, which found so many followers and imitators, shaking off the pathos and the ecstasy of Richard Wagner in expressing the feeling for scenery, made us perceive natural beauty through a veil. However artificial the expression of certain moods may seem to us, we feel that the composer, when writing these chords, was wholly sincere. So artificiality had become art.

Richard Strauss, on the contrary, as the great naturalist he is, may be said to be as far as possible from the elemental. It does not play indeed a great part either in his symphonic works or in his operas. They are self-confessions of a man who, though of quite another stamp than Richard Wagner, inherited from him the custom of speaking particularly of himself even when speaking of other things. His descriptions may sometimes appear to be very emotional, but they are indeed the result of a masterly technique which has itself been filled with emotion.

There was a moment when the landowner, Richard Strauss, determined to express natural beauty in his own language; he wrote his "Alpine" Symphony. It was his weakest work, for scenery was rendered in the way of the most palpable program music, which may be very pleasant for a conductor and for his orchestra, enjoying a wonderful collection of good effects, but is very tedious for those who do not want to be fobbed off with imitations, however artistically finished. Here we notice the apparent decay of true romanticism in the expression of landscape, which obviously says nothing to the composer but what can be grasped without hands. Besides sunrise and sunset, there is very little that inspires him.

The revolt against this sort of naturalism as well as against romanticism arose in the present generation. The young composers mistrusted their feelings and gave themselves to pure music. They disliked all that was emotional, and therefore combated also emotion in the description of scenery; or rather scenery did not exist for them. It was represented by Negro jazz, which invaded Europe just at the moment when Stravinsky had revealed rhythm as the great power of his music. The rhythmical primitiveness of jazz was blended into one with the rhythmical vigor of Stravinsky. Even noise began to be musical. Landscape made itself felt in the dance which conquered the world.

But so far had music left scenery behind it that a few years were sufficient to deprive jazz of its natural primitiveness and to make it a mechanical thing easily to be exploited by everybody.

What we can gather from this is that landscape means nothing to music, if it is not remodeled by thought and feeling. We may now make music in the open air; this will always be a weak memory of the close contact in which nature and music were some centuries ago.

The Salzburg Festival

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Aug. 24.

SALZBURG, the romantic little city on the banks of the Salzach River—romantic still notwithstanding the annually increasing motorcar traffic, which has completely changed the aspects of the dreamy town of only seven years ago—Salzburg has had her festival once more, notwithstanding many obstacles, among which want of financial means ranked uppermost till virtually the eleventh hour. Now that all is over, all agree that the result has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Once more Salzburg faced the alternative of choosing, for the distinctive element of her festival, between her two famous sons—Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and that efficient and brilliant man who has taken so meteoric a rise from his beginnings as a modest member of the Salzburg Municipal Theater's stock company: Max Reinhardt. Some may well object to the co-ordination of two personages so incommensurate. But while Mozart may have been the greater of the two (and it is doubtful if this classification may pass unchallenged with some of the still stanch Reinhardtites), Reinhardt has the advantage of being present himself and of possessing without doubt greater business acumen than the modest music maker of the rococo age.

Honors Divided

Again the alternative was avoided by making a festival which divided honors evenly between the two famous Salzburgers. Yet the scrutinizing observer could not help feeling that Mozart, in this race, labored under a disadvantage. A tremendous apparatus was set in action for Max Reinhardt's spectacular production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (or what remained of it after merciless cuts). Very little, on the other hand, was done to do honor to the two Mozart operas included in this year's festival schedule. These were the familiar and often seen productions of "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Juan," both with the familiar cast of the Vienna Opera and with the familiar and shabby Salzburg scenery. It is not the modesty of the scenic setting that one objects to, but lack of imagination.

Above all, the complete absence of any productive stage management to bring out what is written between the lines, between the notes: the revolutionary meaning beneath the merry surface of Beaumarchais's comedy—the message that stirred a whole century; and the tragic drama of humanity behind da Ponte's merry commedia dell' arte. Musically speaking, lack of rehearsal for the eminent conductors — Franz Schalk and Robert Heger—marred the effect. What remained were performances of more or less provincial level, notwithstanding some excellent singers, such as Hans Duhan as Count Almaviva and Don Juan and Richard Mayr, with his lively delineations of Figaro and Leporello.

Singers and orchestra were throughout those of the Vienna Staatsoper, and what this venerable theater is still capable of attaining was forcibly demonstrated in the Salzburg production of that "opera of operas," "Fidelio." It is difficult to speak of this feat with restraint. It was the most finished performance the Staatsoper has done in decades. A wonderful orchestra, which won a rare ovation when the whole audience rose like one man and shouted its enthusiasm after the "Leonore" overture; a scenic setting—by Clemens Holzmeister—which caught the essence of each scene and got it over to the audience; a stage management—the work of Lothar Wallerstein—that reflected virtually each rhythmic and dynamic shading of the score, that achieved an ensemble such as this writer has never seen, and even divested the chorus of the prisoners of the "Mannerchor" atmosphere that has heretofore seemed unavoidable; and a company of singers who, with hardly an exception, were excellent in the musical and the histrionic sides of their work and even braved the dangers of the spoken dialogue—the weak point of "Fidelio" which invariably tempts to pathos on one side and to negativism on the other.

Notwithstanding Lotte Lehmann's moving Leonore (the rôle in which this often passive artist has at last found her dramatic self), notwithstanding Alfred Jerger's sinister Pizarro, the great personal triumph of the evening was that of Richard Mayr in the rôle of Rocco, the jailkeeper. This fine bass, whom Metropolitan Opera House audiences will shortly hear for the first time, was touching in his every tone and gesture. All the artists surpassed themselves, aided by a scenic setting of exceptional beauty, a lighting both evocative and plastic, and under the musical guidance of that great Beethoven conductor, Frank Schalk. It was a memorable evening, whose perfection sufficed to lend luster to a whole month's music festival.

In its beginnings, the Salzburg Festival aspired for the honors and the mission of "a second Bayreuth." Such ambitions have since been dropped, not from the impossibility of attaining them, but for the limited character of the original as it is today. Yet this year the promoters reached out for the first time for one branch of art which figured prominently in Richard Wagner's "Gesamtkunstwerk": choreographic art. The aim was excellent, but the means adopted to reach it were insufficient. Salzburg as a homestead for modern art of all descriptions would be a tempting dream; its realization would involve the production also of modern ballets, of de Falla's "Tricorno," for instance, or of Bartók's "The Wonderful Mandarin."

Harald Kreutzberg

Salzburg Festival attempted a compromise by adding to its schedule an evening of modern dances, executed by two young and charming ladies from the Vienna Opera, Tilly Losch and Hedy Pfundmayer. They were pleasing enough, but their efforts, however sincere, were rather amateur. The mistake was to invite the collaboration of Harald Kreutzberg, a young Berlin dancer. For Kreutzberg is perhaps one of the few dancers in Europe today (outside of Diaghileff's troupe) to justify comparison with Nijinsky. He is a slender young man with an infallible choreographic technique, a subtle grace, yet seasoned with a welcome virility; and above all a power of facial and bodily expression that stamps him an actor as well as a dancer.

Kreutzberg's "musicless dances"—a series of strong mimic impersonations accompanied in turn (off stage) by C major scales, coupled with the tantalizing, monotonous ticking of a metronome; then by haunting, slurring steps behind the scenes; and then by a "polytonal," invisible gramophone—were masterpieces of histrionics; his virtuoso dancing was dazzling.

Beside such artistry, the innocent exhibitions of "Viennese grace" by the two women dancers wilted into insignificance; they were a compromise between antiquated ballet and modern theories not yet fully assimilated.

NEWCOMERS TO NEW YORK PODIA

Bernardino Molinari (Left) and Enrique Fernandez Arbós, Who Will Be Among the Guest Conductors for the Coming Season of, Respectively, the Philharmonic Orchestra and the New York Symphony.

A Visit to Ravel

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris, Aug. 31

THE car is passing through that part of the Bois de Boulogne where the road runs between Longchamp and the Seine, and shows between the leafy trees the water shining in the sun and wrinkled by the passage of clumsy barges with their sides painted bright red. A rare sunny day of a very wet summer. The car climbs the Hill of St. Cloud: a glance behind, and in the background appears one of the most harmonious curves of this graceful river; and, by a road above which, sometimes, the trees form a green canopy, Versailles is reached. The noble and royal stairs lazily warm themselves in the sun, behind closed gates, and seem to contemplate, on the other side of the road, a large sheet of water, mirror of so many skies of the past.

Then comes St. Cyr, where the gambols of the maidens dear to Racine, the great poet, have given place to those, almost as graceful, of the airplanes. The landscape stretches out; the valleys widen; the three or four centuries' old castles discreetly peep through the trees. Pontchartrain! an old name in history and literature. In perfect accordance with the softness of a blue sky where white clouds are lingering, a charming landscape shows two large green meadows, a curtain of slender poplars, and standing out, on the background of a darker hill, the small town of Montford l'Amaury with a church as imposing as a cathedral.

A Strange Contradiction

Montford l'Amaury! In this very small town, almost a village, with its medieval name, lives one of the most modern composers. Strange contradiction indeed this town, with its distant past and Maurice Ravel, whose taste, as regards history, does not go back much beyond the eighteenth century.

Most certainly, he is very traditionalist in a way, and this can be traced in his music. His work is not very distant in its essence, if in its form, from that of Mozart or Haydn. His Quartet has long since paid its duties to the exquisite Salzburg master; and as for Haydn, did not Ravel write, about 15 years ago, a Hommage to the memory of the great Viennese composer?

Last year in Copenhagen, when Ravel conducted one of Mozart's symphonies, it seemed as if he were conducting his own music; it was so much in harmony with his taste, his gestures, and even his features. Perhaps one could think that the scenery of Trianon would be a more suitable setting for him than the somewhat Gothic atmosphere of Montford l'Amaury. Decidedly modern poets, such as Gustave Kahn, or a very talented novelist of the present day, Jacques de Lacretelle, can be met there more often than traces of the past—even more easily than Ravel himself.

More Often in Cities

Like most of the people pretending to live in the Paris suburbs, Ravel is more often in Paris, St. Jean de Luz or London than in Montfort l'Amaury. I am convinced of it: a wire sent to postpone his invitation has not reached me, and here I am, in the house of the composer of "Ma Mère l'Oye," but the composer himself is not there.

He is not there, but there is no possible mistake; that is his house; everything reveals his tastes, his refinement, his neatness, likes and dislikes; there are not two houses like this one in the world; a house resembling more a toy, a toy of the past, of a past recalled bit by bit.

No. It is not Mozart or Haydn scenery; it is the eighteenth century near its end, the nineteenth century at its dawn; 1795 to 1835—those 40 years have all Ravel's preferences. Directoire, sham Empire, Restoration, Louis-Philippe, everything in this house (except of course the kitchen and the bathroom) belongs to one moment of those 40 years, to one or other of their styles, sometimes charming, now a little childish and then a little ridiculous; these styles which, with the exception of the Directoire, resemble the various shades of the Victorian style more than anything else in the world. I have already visited this house several times, but I linger there with real pleasure, and find in the decoration the image and character of the absent master.

A Multitude of Trinkets

On the piano, where the only modern thing is a copy of the simple and touching "Rêves," the latest Ravel song, you can see some crystal candlesticks of a Gothic-Restoration style, wedding boxes of 1830, and, under a globe, a naval scene in thread-glass and sea shells; a white and orange doll's chest-of-drawers, on which are small glass candlesticks, hardly big enough for a child; near by, a small but charming writing-desk, on which Balzac or Flaubert would have written—even a visiting card—with difficulty; shelves ornamented with paper-weights of balls of glass, with flowers inside; bibelots of the same style, in which the Louis-Philippe blue predominates; candlesticks in pale blue glass enhanced with gold and crude red fuchsias; a sweet-box in white Dresden in the shape of a sofa, in the middle of which a rose raises the lid; each of these things, one feels, has been placed one by one, very carefully.

There can be recognized the composer of the charmingly childlike scenes of "Ma Mère l'Oye," of the old-fashioned rhythms of the "Valse," of the Directoire choreography of "Le Tombeau de Couperin," the Restoration pictures of "Adélaïde, ou le Language des Fleurs," the ballet drawn from "Valses nobles and sentimentales." All these bibelots are examples of an amusing virtuosity, which can be compared to his art of giving to one instrument the voice of another with an unparalleled skill, to his orchestration, both simple and unexpected, the various elements of which always reach a remarkable unity of style in a charming and clever game which Ravel plays with the ears of his listeners.

But these strange, fine, sometimes odd, pieces of furniture and bibelots which bring a little smile to the lips do not explain all Ravel: the window of his study is opened, the horizon unrolls itself, poplars, meadows dotted with apple trees, gardens with ripening fruits and triumphant flowers; it might be the scenery for "Daphnis et Chloé," that masterpiece of refined ingenuousness, grace, limpid air and tenderness. This landscape also explains the musician.

I dream about all this while the car carries me back toward the town. Seven p. m. One of the noisiest Paris streets: a railway station, people hurrying to catch the train which will take them back to the trees and flowers. Suddenly, like a Jack-in-the-Box, Ravel, in the middle of the street. A hurried conversation. He talks of his approaching departure for the south, his preoccupations as a dandy, his tailor, a romantic edition of a book which he had just discovered, his journey to the United States toward the end of November next—and amid all this, before disappearing again in the crowd I hear: "I should like to compose this summer a rather short concerto for piano and orchestra, a concertino in length, but not in style, a concerto which would not be too difficult, so that I could play it myself. . . ."

And he vanishes.

Igor Stravinsky has accepted a commission of the Library of Congress to compose a short pantomime for the coming library festival. It will have its world première in Washington next April. The stage production will be in the hands of Adolph Bolm, the orchestra will be conducted by Hans Kindler.

Mr. Schindler Returns

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Sept. 15

IDEA, instead of display, ought to characterize a certain few of the musical programs offered here in the course of the season, according to a manifesto issued by Kurt Schindler, the choral conductor. In order to bring ideas out into the light and to put display back into the shadows, Mr. Schindler is instituting, with the assistance of a committee headed by Alfred Knopf, what he calls the Musical Forum of New York. He will place the forum at the disposal of eminent artists, that they may make a trial of schemes of expression which they have cherished but have never been encouraged to show forth. In his view, as indicated by the announcement, most concerts are got up as advertisements of the performers who play or sing; the program seldom revealing a plan conceived in the name and by the authority of art. But now that idea is to have a chance, the audience will know men and women of music in their best and truest character. The actual outcome of his design will be the production of neglected music; master works that go unheard because not adapted to display of voice or instrument.

Which is only saying that Mr. Schindler, after a year of retirement from his remarkable labors as director of the choir of the Schola Cantorum, is on the scene again, and the same Mr. Schindler as before. He is himself an idea, and notwithstanding an admirable platform appearance, he is no sort of display. He fires people's imaginations with what he thinks, but never startles them with what in outward mechanical ways he does. Every musical community ought to have a Schindler to keep its musical thinking from becoming stagnant and its concert schedules from being standardized. No harm, either, if the public quarrels with its Schindler. That will only give him time to devise something more interesting than ever.

A New Beginning

Too much, methinks, we ask for music which we are sure to like—the Beethoven Fifth and Eighth Symphonies and the Tchaikovsky Fourth and Sixth, the Chopin A flat Ballade, the "Tpsca" grand aria. A talent like Schindler can set before us works of the Russian, the Spanish or the English school that we scarcely knew existed, and cause us to doubt our ears for the beauty of the sound.

And so the Musical Forum is to give the art of tone a new beginning for many. It will carry on its ministrations at the Guild Theater, seven Sunday evenings, beginning Nov. 20 and going with irregular skips to March 4, 1928. Just how the forum will be at the disposal of eminent artists hardly appears from the announcement, inasmuch as the programs seem to be pretty well determined in advance, and all of them Schindlerian. One night, unfamiliar operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff; another, songs and opera scenes of Tchaikovsky; another, music of Schubert; another, English carols and part songs, another, songs of Schumann and Wolf; another, Spanish music for the guitar; and finally, a night of early and modern Italian music. Which counts the full seven.

If anybody has the knack of picking the right interpreter for a given work, it is Mr. Schindler. The names of his artists may be regarded as the titles of his repertory in cipher: Elisabeth Rethberg, Nina Koshetz, Maria Kurenko, Ivan Dneprof, Heinrich Schlusnus, Andrea Segovia, Joseph Szigeti, the English Singers, Bernadino Molinari.

Orchestral Concerts

Whether forum or something else, every type of musical performance has its own audience, which comes into being, let nobody dispute, long before the concert and remains a social entity long afterward. Audiences of the coming season that may be counted among those made up and practically assembled, are the Thursday evening and the Saturday evening Philharmonic ones at Carnegie Hall. If anyone thinks otherwise, he has only to try to buy tickets to the concerts of those nights to be set straight. Are there any young persons just concluding that they would like to attend the children's concerts of the Philharmonic, conducted by Ernest Schelling at Carnegie? Well, it looks as though they were too late.

Never, surely, has the Philharmonic Orchestra stood in higher esteem than now. And indeed it ought to be well regarded, considering what enterprise its supporters show. Mengelberg, Beecham, Molinari and Toscanini for conductors, it ought to play with a diversity of style to meet every listener's desire. With the practice the members have had the past summer at the Lewisohn Stadium, there should be not the slightest difficulty in point of adaptability and response. Judicious planning on the part of the managers, to have Mengelberg, the intellectualist, open and Toscanini, the sentimentalist, close the year. Fair treatment to the new visitors, too, Beecham and Molinari, to let them appear in midwinter, when the musical curiosity of the public is the keenest. Assurance of good music for people on the route of the autumn tour, last of October to the middle of November, and for those on that of the spring tour in March; Mr. Mengelberg conducting in the first case and Mr. Toscanini in the second.

Strange that one body of instrumentalists is not exactly like another in these days of One Big Orchestra. But each has its temper, each its manner. Less the massive orchestral mechanism and more the string, wood and brass ensemble is the New York Symphony, which Fritz Busch will direct from Oct. 21 to Jan. 15; Walter Damrosch, helped out by Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Maurice Ravel, in the middle and late winter; and Fernandez Arbós from March 22 to April 1.

The manager of the New York Symphony, George Engles, directs tours for Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Heifetz and Mr. Paderewski. His representatives speak of Mme. Schumann-Heink's recital in New York on Dec. 10 as a farewell. Mme. Schumann-Heink sings from east to west. Mr. Heifetz, the reverse of her, plays his violin from west to east, beginning in San Francisco on Oct. 16. Mr. Paderewski makes a half-year tour, beginning, according to present plans, in Orange, N. J., on Jan. 5.

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THE HOME FORUM

Purple, Gold, and Silver

THERE is a portrait of William De Morgan painted by Evelyn, his wife. De Morgan sits before a table and faces the spectator, at whom he looks directly with a seer's gaze. His hands are about "a barrel-shaped vase with domed cover." The vase is beautifully decorated with a design of grapes and grape leaves; and is described as being in "shades of purple, gold, and silver luster."

He sits back, apparently brooding over the cessation of his work. It is said that this portrait (painted in 1909, when he was seventy) was not intended for public exhibition; dealing, as it did, with the intimate details of his career. Upon the wall to his right hangs a plaque, which, with the jar under his hands, testifies to his thirty-five years as a pottery maker. Near by are those of his novels already published, and a voluminous waiting manuscript. There, also, are ink and pens. The portrait may be said to represent his achievements, in part.

The pictured jar haunts one. Make it symbolic. Is it a jar of treasure or one of mystery? What are its luster colors?

Purple

First, there is purple. It is a royal color; and royalty stands for great power, and, usually, for great possessions. The power was there. It is recorded that when, in William De Morgan's youth, he set his thoughts upon painting as a career, his wise and eminent father gently urged him to "read hard, especially the classics, and he would one day *write well*."

The painting seems to have been negligible; yet it was original work, requiring a taste for line, form, color, mass. That which followed—stained-glass-window-making—is praised by those who understand, for richness of color and for simplicity and dignity of design.

Ever crossing and re-crossing De Morgan's idealism and his love of beauty, and sometimes warring with it, was his capacity for invention, pure mechanical invention, evidenced in the making of mills, sieves, bicycles and an important improvement in binoculars. Later, all forms of his inventive power were to be welded and etherealized when he became a fictionist. How quaintly prophetic is the joke he and Morris tossed back and forth in the days of ceramic manufacture, when the ups and downs of prosperity justified the jest. They spoke of the factory as the "fictionary." In the astounding days of De Morgan's success as a writer, he recalled the joke, and transposed its terms.

Gold

As to possessions, he was more than wealthy in every sense save a material one. His childhood and youth are the story of a goodly heritage. His parents were people of fine character, ability and culture. He was surrounded by an atmosphere of "merry wit and exquisite music; of keen logic and piercing thoughts; . . . of an equally happy appreciation of hard fact and picturesque fiction." He had the advantages of education and training; and of foreign travel, as well as that of association with the geniuses of his time.

It is in considering his possessions that we naturally approach the second color of the vase. More precious than fine gold was his happy, philosophical temperament, which interpreted every event in terms of good. Closely akin to this was his "genial kindness." This trait was so over-developed as to work to his own disadvantage. It is related that, to a customer for a luster pot he advised purchase of silver instead; since for the bride had already been bought numerous De Morgan lusters.

Another of his priceless possessions was a constant, unobtrusive, but irresistible and matchless sense of humor. Clever anagrams, jokes, puns, parodies and sketches even bear re-examination. He and Evelyn Pickering met at a costume ball at Mrs. Bagehot's. Being required to describe her costume, Evelyn wrote, "A tube of rose madder." Thereupon, De Morgan delineated his own dress as "madder yet."

The eyes in the portrait we have described should have the twinkle seen in a photograph of De Morgan. What an enormous joke it was to thrust upon an unexpectant public after his grand climacteric a new and very different line of work; and, having earned a reputation as "the greatest of all English ceramic artists," to achieve overnight another reputation, as one of the greatest English novelists. Surely, this must have appealed hugely to his "quiet love of fun." (What a surprise in the jar!)

It is related characteristically that, on one of his journeys by sea from Italy to England, he played chess with a Chinaman all the way. Neither could speak a word of the other's tongue. At the close of each game, both players rose, bowed to each other profusely, seated themselves again, and resumed the game!

Silver

When he came into the silver age, the age of memory, it was not to sit down and dream inactively and unproductively of the crowded past; but to pluck from that past glittering and many-colored threads of fact and fancy; and weave with them a marvelous fabric.

We have a fanciful picture of him relaxing and resting after the arduous years of superintending, managing, directing and designing ceramics. He was soon oppressed by idleness. At this exact juncture his wife found, discarded, an experiment in literature—the first tentative pages of "Joseph Vance." With a heavenborn instinct she suggested to the occupationless man that the story might be worth continuing.

(If we may revert to the subject of possessions, it will be seen by this occurrence alone that not his least priceless possession was this same Evelyn De Morgan. She personified the pursuit of one idea. Against such odds as may truly occur even in a family ideal in culture and happiness, Evelyn Pickering unerringly followed the gleam of her artistic bent. She painted rapidly and assiduously pictures remarkable for intense ideality, marvelous drawing, exceptional coloring. Their linked names, symbolized in a monogram by Mr. De Morgan, perpetuate a picture of domestic felicity comparable to that of the Brownings.)

To resume, the story of Joseph Vance was continued, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand words! Publishers gasped and refused to consider the tale. 'But a manuscript reader wept over it, and an appreciative editor was at last found.

De Morgan's fame as a fictionist would have been secure with this accomplishment alone; but Alice-for-Short, Somehow Big, It Never Can Happen Again, A Tale of Dishonor, followed from his now facile pen.

There was another surprise about these novels. They were written, not in the brisk, hurried, romantic current style; but in the leisurely, divagating, voluminous manner of the first half of the nineteenth century. They recalled Dickens and Thackeray. This interesting comment was made;—as a novelist. De Morgan, himself, is fully as engaging as any of his characters. Therefore, when he steps out of his part as narrator, to give us a bit of philosophy, our attention is more firmly held, if possible, than otherwise.

So here was a whole new world opened to De Morgan, in his seventies. In America, and not less in his own country, he was showered with praise. "To the artist happiness lies not in fruition but in endeavor." But it would be foolish to deny the joy of success as well. The unqualified success of his years as a fictionist forms a fitting crown to all of his sincere effort as painter and potter.

H. M. B. H.

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Rocky Coast, Lundy Island. From a Drawing by Jessie Mothersole.

The Lone Bison

(On a Nickel Coin)

Suggested by tribute to the Flying Eagle, Home Forum, Aug. 22.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One bison bounded by a coin's circle—one, alone.
What massive clouds of herds does he commemorate,
Herds bounded only by the far horizon's circle,
Extending even beyond a horizon's ring;
Herds moving like dark seas along the plains;
The heavy impact of swift hoofs upon short, curly grass
(Buffalo grass, a type no longer seen on any prairie).
What a vast sea of thundering sound there must have been!—
A noise which drowned out every other sound.

Quaint friends in their quaint cottage up the Valley
Remember all of this, and far, far more,
For they once crossed the plains—
In those days when to cross the plains meant much—
Adventure, fortitude, and long enduring; ideals, and forward looking; smiling through drought, hot sands, tense winters; preparedness and courage to meet the unexpected.

They never can forget the sight of herds
Bounded by a far horizon's circle.
Think what an humble coin means to them,
Because it bears one buffalo within its hoop!

MARION STEWARD.

Handicrafts in North Africa

Marrakech is so famous for its leather work that the traveller should, if possible, commence his observation of that industry by going outside the walls, where he will find the dealers in hides spreading the raw pelts on the rocks to dry in the sunshine. From there he can proceed to the streets of the tanners, where the hides are scoured and softened and cured. Next in order will be the dyers of leather, wading in the prismatic puddles around their steaming vats. Then if he follows the donkey loads of brightly colored skins to their destination, he will find himself in the souk where the makers of cushions and slippers and belts and bags are busily at work. Lacking time for this extended ramble, he can at least loiter awhile among these clever craftsmen, observing how they cut and fashion the pliable skins, how they hammer and tool and stitch them, how they embroider designs upon them in striking hues of wool and silk, and thread of gold and of silver.

Of slipper shops there is no end; some where only the completed product is on view; some where the whole process of manufacture may be observed from start to finish. A retailers' shop is a gay, refulgent nook indeed. His choicest wares, the ones heavily embroidered in gold and silver thread, are honoured by separate display on narrow shelves along the walls. The cheaper grades —masculine yellow or red ones without ornamentation, and unpretentious ones for women—are telescoped one inside of another, in lots of a dozen or more, until they form tall, curving stacks that lean against the sides of the shop like loaves of bread in a French bakery. Modest enough in themselves, they form, nevertheless, an effective, parti-colored background for their more ostentatious fellows to shine against. . . .

When the stroller through the souks catches sight of numerous little boys standing in the street, with long narrow loops of thread extending from their fingers into the shop doorways, as though they were engaged in a community cat's cradle contest, he will know that he has found the clothing makers. These loops of thread, handled sometimes in pairs, sometimes in fours, are part of the binding which the tailor seated inside the shop is putting on the edge of a burnous, a djellaba, or such other garment as he may be making. Each time the worker passes his needle through the cloth, the little boy slips one loop through the other and holds his hands slightly apart again while the man at the other end takes the next stitch. Then the loops exchange places once more on the child's fingers, deftly, rapidly, almost imperceptibly, and so the interminable work goes on. . . . It is a species of weaving, in which the fingers of the tiny assistant constitute the loom and the needle acts the rôle of shuttle.

Once in a while the little loop-shifters get a chance to sit down, but only when their threads are almost entirely worked into the binding. When the job starts, the loops are measured to a length sufficient to edge the garment as far as desired, so that there shall be no splicing of threads and the braid shall be complete and unbroken. Since the shops are so small, there is no room for the boy to stand inside and pull the threads out to full length. He has to start across the street and approach the entrance gradually, as his master uses up more and more thread. It is monotonous work, confining work, but not hard work, and, if one can forget for the moment the regrettable fact that such little tots have to work at all, the process is one of singular interest.

As a picture, too, the sight of these embryo tailors standing in irregular rows along a sun-plashed street is one of most arresting quality. The vision of their straight little figures and their impish faces, their tufted topknots, their nimble fingers, and the ever-shifting threads that gleam for a moment in the uncertain light before vanishing into the stygian shops is likely to spell "Marrakech" to the foreigner forever after.—HAMISH MCLAURIN, in "What About North Africa?"

LUNDY ISLAND, off the north-west coast of Devon, was long known locally as "The Kingdom of Heaven," for it was the property of the Rev. H. G. Heaven, and no one could resist such an obvious and appropriate play upon words. In summer at least the island deserves the name of an earthly paradise. The soil is so rich and the climate so mild that it is a veritable garden of wild flowers. In striking contrast to this side of its character is the grandeur of its rocky coast, the cliffs in some parts rising sheer from the sea to a height of nearly four hundred feet. Where these two aspects meet and mingle, it is not unusual to find, in the months of May and June, festoons of fragrant honeysuckle hanging from lofty granite pinnacles, high above a sparkling sapphire sea. This is the time of the year when the island is at its best in every sense. At our feet are sheets of bluebells, huge cushions of sea-pink, masses of pink and white campion, all flowering at the same time, and interspersed with tall foxgloves, and spikes of purple orchis. As a proof of the luxuriance of the growth, Mr. Heaven once proudly exhibited a single foxglove stem which bore three hundred sixty-five blossoms, not including unexpanded buds. On the eastern and most sheltered coast, rhododendrons have become acclimatized, and overhang the sea in clouds of brilliant color.

In and out among the flowers move myriads of sea-birds, for this is the nesting season, when tens of thousands of visitors, who never leave the ocean except at nesting time, make this little island their temporary home. The birds are not so shy as on more frequented coasts, but there are strict regulations against molesting them or taking their eggs. Puffins, razor-bills, guillemots, kittiwakes, oyster-catchers, all are here in great numbers, to say nothing of the permanent residents, the various kinds of gulls and cormorants. The peregrine falcon also comes to build on the inaccessible ledges of rock. For lovers of nature there is endless occupation in watching the parent birds and their offspring. The flat tops of the rock pinnacles are often so thickly covered with birds at this season that not a vestige of the surface of the rock itself is to be seen.

The situation of Lundy could hardly be described better than by these lines of the Æneid:

"Within a long recess there lies a bay:
An island shades it from the open sea,
And forms a port secure for ships to ride."

During the winter months there are often as many as seventy or eighty vessels taking advantage of the shelter of Lundy's cliffs, and at night, seen from above, with their electric lights gleaming, they look like a little town in the Roads.

Farming and fishing are the only occupations of the small population. Lundy is now an ideal spot for a quiet holiday, far removed from the din and dust of traffic, and with mails arriving only twice a week.

September, the Weaver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Weaver,—
Whose thread and shuttles
Are a summer loan,
With loom and spindles
From the autumn's store;
Maker of tapestries,
Whose green and brilliant hues,
Are blent and burnished
To a harvest tone:
The one—a memory of sun-filled days
That with the birds have flown;
The other—dreams of quest,
Of victory, the joy of garnered fields
In springtime sown.
The golden promise
That your sounds infuse,
Merged into a song,
Built on one note alone,—
Your spinning melody,
A glorious monotone.

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

From the Largest Armchair

"This man at Torre Pellice," began Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan in a reflective voice, "this man I am proposing to visit, has a very fine taste indeed. He collects. . . .

"One sort of thing he collected for a time were those prostrate trumpets of colored glass in which the early Victorians put flowers. 'Cornucopias,' I fancy they were called. Typically there was a solid, heavy slab of alabaster-like substance and on this the cornucopia reposed and often by a pretty fancy its lower end was finished off by an elegant hand of metal and the cornucopia became a sleeve. These cornucopias may have interbred a little with those cups they call rhytons which end in a head below. There must have been a great abundance of them at one time in early Victorian England, and they are still to be found in considerable variety, in purple and blue and coloured glass and in dead white glass with spangles and in imitation marble. At one time no dinner table could have been complete without a pair, probably matching a glass epergne. My friend discovered one in a little back street shop in Pimlico. At first he knew so little about these things that he accumulated single ones and only realised later that they must go in pairs. He was happy for a time. Until he began to detect the tracks of some abler seeker in this field. Another—others perhaps—were collecting. He came upon articles—in the Connoisseur, in other art magazines. The situation became plainer. The harvest had been gathered in. Mr. Frank Galsworthy, the painter who has that beautiful cottage garden in Surrey, had got so far ahead with them, that my friend could not hope to do more than glean after him. So my friend turned his attention to Welsh love spoons.

"Do you know of them? Do you know what they are? They are wonderful exploits in carving. . . . They used to be made—perhaps some are still made—by Welsh lovers when they were courting. They were carved all out of one chosen piece of good oak. There would be a spoon and then at the end of its short handle a chain of links and it would all end in a hook or a whistle. The links would be free and there would be perhaps an extra bit, a barred cage with little balls running about inside; the whole contraption made out of one solid piece of timber. I never imagined the Welsh were such artists at wood carving. I suppose Mr. Jones would sit at the side of the beloved while he did it." . . .

There was a brief interval of cake-offering. Miss Fenimore offered cake to Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan and Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan offered cake to Mrs. Rylands and Miss Fenimore and Mrs. Rylands offered cake to Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan and Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan took some cake.

"I am afraid," said Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan, biting his cake, "that I am too hopelessly indolent and inconsecutive ever to make a good collector or else I think I should have devoted myself to bergamotes."

"I thought they were a kind of pear," said Mrs. Rylands.

"A kind of orange, primarily. But the name is also used for a delicious silly sort of little leather box made years ago in the country round about Grasse. You may have seen one by chance. They still lurk, looking rather depressed and dirty, in those queer corners of old curiosity shops where one finds little bits of silver and impossible rings. It is a box of leather, yes, but the skin of which the leather is made is orange skin and it is polished and faintly stained and has a dainty little flower or so painted upon it. The boxes are oval or heart-shaped; you know the delicate insinuations of that age. These bergamotes must be, most of them, a hundred years old or more and yet when you open them and snuff inside you can persuade yourself that the faint flavour of orange clings to them yet, scent that was brewed in the sunshine when Louis Philippe was King." . . .

Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan was quite charming that night. It was to be his last night, he intimated ever so gently, and tomorrow he would make his devious way by local trains to Torre Pellice and his collector friend.—H. G. WELLS, in "Meanwhile."

The Young Workman

Yes, I believe he loved them, too,
The songs of saw and plane,
And the rhythmic ring of hammers;—
Perhaps they called again
From out the Nazareth workshop,
Where once he used to be,
As he sat or walked with fisher-folk
And gazed on Galilee.
Perhaps for loads of timber,
Not souls, his young arms yearned,
For labor that, accomplished,
Was accepted and not spurned.
Perhaps the love of building
Grasped his hands, that folded lay
Or gently gestured as he talked
About the Living Way—
Grasped them, made them fairly tingle
With the energy to build,
Until the house not made with hands
His earthly longings stilled,
Just as Galilean waves and fears
Were quiet when He willed.

—MARY DIXON THAYER, in "Hawaiian Days and Holidays."

The Universe Spiritual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO COMMONLY do mortals hold to a concept of the universe as material and to be known only through material sense, so called, that the assertion that the real universe—in fact, the only true creation—is spiritual, challenges their credulity. Their conclusions, however, arrived at only through the testimony of material sense, are not supported by the premise that God is infinite, and with His creation constitutes all of reality.

What, then, are the evidences in favor of the unqualified assertion that God and the universe are spiritual? No teaching of Christ Jesus was more definite than his statement to the Samaritan woman at the well of Sychar: "God is a Spirit," or "God is Spirit," as later translations render the passage. This definite statement forever establishes the nature of God. And since God is Spirit, His creation must be like Himself, spiritual. This conclusion is also supported by the statement of creation as recorded in John, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

In this connection there should also be taken into consideration a statement appearing in the last verse of the first chapter of Genesis: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." These words appearing at the close of the story of creation leave no doubt as to the character of that creation. Moreover, anything so discordant and evil as are many of the phenomena of materiality, could not have been made by a divine creator. God as creator could make nothing unlike Himself; that is to say, His creation must partake of divine qualities. Matter in no wise partakes of those qualities; hence cannot be a part or phase of true creation.

Paul's words to the church in Corinth likewise support this proposition: "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." God's creation must partake of His quality of eternality; it is forever. By no possibility could this assertion be made of the material universe, so called. It is forever changing. Almost before our eyes this universe of matter is undergoing change; it is constantly shifting its phenomena, and as constantly, it seems, are its so-called laws found to be no laws, because variable. But, someone may say, what of the testimony of sight and sound, of smell and touch and taste? Is it all false, unreliable?

The Christian Scientist has come to understand, in some measure at least, the truth of the Bible statement that man is God's likeness, and that the true universe is spiritual; hence they are not to be cognized through the so-called physical senses. He learns that reality is spiritual.

In a single statement Mrs. Eddy boldly sets forth this great fact: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468). This precludes the possibility of another creation, in part or in whole separate from the divine. Thus Christian Science holds that, creation being spiritual, the so-called material universe of time and sense is but a counterfeit of true creation, possessed of none of the eternal qualities, of no attribute of reality.

If proof of this conclusion be demanded, it is found in the life, teachings, and works of Christ Jesus. He not only overcame many of the so-called laws of matter, laws said to be permanent, but through destroying the seeming evidences of the senses proved the unreality of the material universe. Moreover, he proved beyond cavil or doubt that through spiritual understanding material conditions and laws are subject to control by divine law. Did he not walk on the water in utter defiance of the law of gravitation, still the raging tempest in violation of all human experience, feed the multitude with a few small loaves and fishes, sufficiently increasing the supply of food to meet the need of all present through his scientific understanding of Spirit and its manifestations? Likewise, he healed all manner of disease—even raised the dead, in utter violation of the commonly held theories regarding the beliefs of disease and death. All these mighty works were done in proof of the infinite presence of God, good, and of the unreality of all claims of the flesh.

Of her spiritual discovery of God's allness and of the unreality of matter and all its claims and conditions, Mrs. Eddy says on page 260 of Science and Health: "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being." Christian Scientists through the attainment of these diviner conceptions are proving Spirit to be real and eternal, and so-called matter with its varied phenomena to be unreal and temporal.

Rembrandt and Others

Rembrandt is generally considered the master of the art, the representative etcher. It is not necessary to go into the comparative claim set up for Whistler. They were different natures, and it is just as well to give each his due without any dispute as to pre-eminence. Rembrandt in his etchings, as in his paintings, often strove for strong effects of light and shade, chiaroscuro as it is called, and he shows big qualities in his work on the copper as in that with brush and color. But we must not feel appalled at this gigantic figure looming up through the centuries. Let us rather approach him with open eyes, ready to meet him halfway. It will be to find that he, too, had his faults, and to like him all the better for it. We have men today who can draw some details more precisely than Rembrandt. Many a young artist might scorn to draw an architectural interior as poorly as did Rembrandt in some of his etchings.

And yet, if the work of such a capable and clever draughtsman is placed beside that of Rembrandt, what a difference! To see it, you must, of course, free your attitude from any admiration of mere cleanness of line and neatness of statement. It is well to remember, also, that a statement in speech may be erroneous, yet delivered in so decided and positive a tone as to carry conviction to those not conversant with the subject. So, too, in art. Compare the lines of a petty realist with those of Rembrandt, put down roughly, vigorously, delicately, apparently slightingly, as seemed most fit in each case, with a craftsmanship shown only by him who is so entirely sure of himself that he knows just what to say and how to say it, and can leave out all but the most essential facts. Rembrandt practiced well the arts of suggestion and omission, leaving the imagination of the spectator to do much of the work.

Rembrandt's range is wide and his power of expression varied. The same hand that dashed off the not very important little sketch "Six Bridge" (an impromptu done, according to the familiar anecdote, while Burgomaster Six's servant had run out to get some mustard, dinner being already on the table), produced also the finely worked-out portrait of Burgomaster Six, standing reading with his back to a window. This last is a beautiful print, with its transparent shadows of an almost mezzotint-like effect, but the work on the plate is so delicate, especially on the face, that not many good impressions are met with. Rembrandt's variety of treatment is always a joy. The summary, crisp manner in which he sets down a landscape—such as . . . the "Goldweigher's Field," or "Landscape with an Obelisk," or "Village with a Square Tower"—in a few well-chosen lines is in interesting contrast to the use of many lines to produce solid masses of shadow. . . .

It will not do to become impressed with the idea, after all that has been said here and by others, that, because Rembrandt was a giant, others have no right to be heard, especially moderns. The pre-eminence of a Shakespeare or a Goethe does not prevent us from enjoying the writings of lesser lights. We have many artists of ability even in our own day, and more than one of powerful mastery, who have had the ages back of them to learn from and build on. In pure technique the best of them show a decided advance over former times.—FRANK WEITENKAMPF, in "How to Appreciate Prints."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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BIG UPRUSH IN STOCKS BRINGS PROFIT TAKING

After an Early Display of Strength Irregularity Develops

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Heavy week-end profit taking, inspired in part by fears of a technical reaction after the recent vigorous advance, turned the course of stock prices irregular today after an opening outburst of strength. General Motors issues were again the feature soaring to new high records on an enormous volume of trading.

Bullish activities were confined largely to about a dozen specialties, including such issues as Gimbel Brothers, Greene Cananea Copper, Texas Gulf Sulphur, du Pont, Goodyear Rubber and Julius Kayser, all of which attained new peak prices. Although General Motors issues held well around their top prices, some of the other motors turned reactionary, particularly Studebaker, Hudson and Mack Trucks.

Realizing sales forced recessions of a point or so in such recent favorites as Postum, International Telephone, General Electric, Montgomery Ward and General Railway Signal.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with sterling at the year's high of $4.86⅛ for cables.

Week-end profit-taking depressed the general price level in the bond market today, but losses were limited to fractions in practically every instance. In view of easy money conditions and the attractiveness of high grade investment securities, offerings were comparatively small and readily taken.

A few convertible issues were in demand at fractionally better prices. Among these were Delaware & Hudson 5s and Brooklyn Union Gas 5½s both of which have been high up in the list of active bonds for some time. Julius Kayser 5½s continued their recent advance, selling freely within a small fraction of their high price for the year.

Realizing was most pronounced in the railroad division, small losses being sustained by such issues as Denver & Rio Grande Western 4s, Westrn Maryland 4s and Seaboard 5s. Rubber issues also were soft, the 5 per cent liens of both Goodyear and U. S. Rubber declining around a quarter of a point. Aside from softening of Third Avenue 5s, little of interest occurred in the utility group.

French bonds were again easy, particularly the governmental 7½s and 8s. Other foreign obligations drew little attention.

United States Government securities were quiet.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; General Motors at new high.

Bonds: Mixed; high grade rail liens reflect realizing.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling at new 1927 high.

Cotton: Steadier; trade buying.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; bearish Canadian estimates.

Corn: Easy; fine crop reports.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: All things considered, the market continues to act in a manner which promises still higher prices.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: That even temporary contractions in the supply of credit might be productive of rather drastic reactions, is scarcely to be doubted in view of the market's extreme dependence upon this one factor.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We are inclined to the belief that the market, although high, is bound for still higher levels. Every indication points in this direction, and we can see nothing in the business or financial horizon to warrant a change from this view.

Elmer H. Bright & Co.: The continued advance of investment stocks is impelled by easy money. Speculative excesses as seen this week in second grade stocks can not continue at the present rate without undermining the market and precipitating a drastic reaction on any slight excuse.

Tucker, Anthony & Co, New York: We continue to venture that an upward move in the better class rails, due to their smaller hare capitalization and the fact that they never have discounted in proportion to the industrials their 1926 earnings, would seem entirely warranted in order that this class of investment should sell more on a yield with industrials.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	21.40	21.42	20.95	21.04	21.02
Dec.	21.72	21.72	21.28	21.39	21.34
Jan.	21.75	21.80	21.38	21.43	21.36
Mar.	22.00	22.06	21.57	21.73	21.59
May	22.25	22.25	21.70	21.89	21.75
July	22.07	22.08	21.60	21.74	21.57

Spots 21.25 unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	21.45	21.45	20.98	21.05	20.95
Dec.	21.75	21.75	21.24	21.34	21.24
Jan.	21.71	21.71	21.24	21.36	21.26

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	21.25	21.35	21.08	21.15	21.05
Dec.	21.70	21.72	21.30	21.44	21.38
Jan.	21.71	21.74	21.36	21.45	21.38

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	11.27	11.41	11.27	11.40	11.25
Dec.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.30
Jan.	11.39	11.54	11.37	11.52	11.37
Mar.	11.43	11.58	11.42	11.56	11.42
May	11.45	11.59	11.43	11.57	11.42
July	11.33	11.49	11.33	11.47	11.31

Spots 11.83 unchanged. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 3700.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Sept	1.26⅝	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25⅜
Dec.	1.29⅝	1.30⅛	1.28⅝	1.28⅝
Mar.	1.33	1.33⅛	1.31⅛	1.31⅞
	Corn			
Sept.	.91⅞	.91⅞	.89⅝	.90
Dec.	.93	.93½	.92⅝	.92⅝
Mar.	.96⅝	.97⅛	.95⅝	.95⅝
	Oats			
Sept.	.45⅝	.45⅝	.45¼	.45⅛
Dec.	.47⅞	.48⅜	.47⅝	.47⅝
Mar.	.50½	.50½	.49¾	.49¾
	Lard			
Sept.	12.70	12.70	12.57	12.57
Oct.	12.80	12.80	12.60	12.60
Jan.	13.20	13.20	12.95	12.95

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17—Canada Cement Company, Ltd., has been offered $250 a share for the ordinary stock, of which $13,500,000 of $100 par is outstanding, and $125 a share for the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock, of which $10,500,000 of $100 par is outstanding, by an outside group. The offer is likely to be accepted. The ordinary stock sold at $240 at the opening today.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Sept.17	Sept.16
1500	Abitibi	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Adv-Ru	11¼	11⅛	11¼	10⅞
100	Adv-Ru pf	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	34⅜
500	Air Reduc	185	184⅜	184⅛	184⅝
700	Ajax Rub	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅜
60	Alb PWP pf	100	99⅝	100	99⅝
2000	Allied Ch	164⅞	162⅜	162⅜	164½
200	Allis-Chal	117⅜	117	117	116⅝
100	Amal Leather	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
900	Amerada	29⅜	29⅛	29½	29½
800	Am Ag Ch	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
300	Am Ag C pf	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
100	Am Bk Note	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	78
100	Am Beet S	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
4300	Am Boech	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞
1200	Am Brake	43¼	42⅝	43	43¾
200	Am Br Bov	7⅛	7	7	7
10	Am Br B pf	45¼	45¼	45½	47
10600	Am Can	63⅞	62	62	63
500	Am Car	102⅜	102½	102½	102⅝
500	Am Ex	159⅝	159½	159⅝	159⅝
1900	Am Chicle	65	63⅞	65	62
2900	Am&FPw	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	24½
100	Am FP pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105¼
100	Am Hide	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
1700	Am Ice	28½	28	28⅜	28⅜
300	Am Int Crp	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	54
400	Am La Fr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3200	Am Linseed	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞	52⅝
1000	Am Lins pf	80½	80½	80⅝	80⅛
200	Am Loco	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
300	Am Metals	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45
20	Am Piano pf	94	93⅝	94	
2500	Am Pw&Lt	68¼	65⅞	65⅞	67⅜
200	Am Piano	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34½
700	Am Radiat	147	144	146	146⅝
100	Am Republic	47	47	47	48⅛
10	Am Rad pf	134	134	134	
400	Am S R	49	48¾	49	48¼
12600	Am Smelt	180¼	177¼	177½	179⅞
100	Am Smelt pf	129¼	129¼	129¼	129⅝
1500	Am Stl Fnd	53⅝	53⅜	53½	53⅜
100	Am Sugar	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	91⅞
2200	Am T&T	176½	175¾	175⅞	176⅜
100	Am Type	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
10	Am Type pf	113	113	113	
700	Am WW	59	58	58	58
200	Am Wool	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅜
100	Am Wool pf	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	60⅜
100	Am Writ ct	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
100	Am Zinc	7	7	7	7
100	Am Zinc pf	36¼	36⅛	36¼	37
200	Am Writ pf	51	50⅞	51	
7900	Anaconda	49¼	48⅝	49	49⅛
1100	Arm Ill A	9¼	9	9	9⅛
300	Arm Ill B	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
500	Arnold Cons	36½	36	36½	36
3500	Asso DG	51⅝	50⅝	51⅜	50⅛
200	Asso DG 1pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	
100	AssoDG 2pf	108	108	108	
2200	Atchison	193½	192¼	192⅝	193⅛
200	Atl Coast L	195¼	194½	195⅛	194½
300	Atl G&WI	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	36⅜
2100	Atl Refin	118	117¼	118	118⅝
100	Atl Refin pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	
300	Atlas Tack	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Austin N	6¼	6¼	6¼	
600	Baldwin	256⅛	256	256	256⅜
3400	Balt & Ohio	121¼	120⅜	120½	121
100	Bamburgr pf	109	109	109	
10	Bangor & A pf	110	110	110	108½
100	Barnet	56	56	56	
2000	Barnsdall A	23	22⅝	23	23
100	Beacon Oil	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
200	Beechnut	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56½
5100	Beth Steel	63	62¾	63¼	63⅛
100	Bloom'dale	40	40	40	39¾
10	Bloom'th'l pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
300	Bon Ami A	63	63	63	63¾
200	Botany M	26	26	26	
100	BuffSus pf	51	51	51	
2200	Briggs	23⅜	22	22	22
3100	Brst&Co	54⅜	53⅛	54⅛	53⅝
100	Br Man Tr	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
700	Br Un Gas	147	146¼	146⅝	145
100	Br Shoe pf	119	119	119	119
1600	Bruns Balke	44¼	44	44	44¼
100	Bruns Term	10	10	32⅜	32⅛
300	Burns Br A	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛	104⅝
10	Bush B pf	117	117	117	116⅝
200	Bush Term	61⅝	61⅜	61⅛	61⅞
80	Bush T deb	106	105	105⅞	106
200	Butte Cop	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	Butte&Sup	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Butterick	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	53⅛
100	By Prod Co	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
600	Byers Co	75⅞	77	77	77⅜
100	Cal Pack	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65¼
400	Cal Pet	22	22	22	22
200	Callahan	2⅛	2	2	2
2400	Cal@Ariz	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2400	Cal&Hecla	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
4900	Canada Dry	56⅞	55	55	56⅛
1100	Can Pac	185	184½	184⅝	184¾
1000	Can Pac rts	4	4	4	4
100	Case Thresh	271	271	271	272⅞
200	Cen Alloy	28½	28¼	28¼	28½
100	Coro Cl stk	103½	103½	103½	104
100	Cerro de P	68	66⅛	66⅛	67½
600	Chand-Clev	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Chand-Cl pf	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
2200	Ches&Ohio	195	194	195	194⅝
1100	Ches Corp	73⅛	73	73	73¼
100	Chi&Alton	8	8	8	8
200	Chi&E Ill pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
700	Chi Gt W pf	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅝
1000	Chi Gt W 1pf	53⅞	52⅞	53⅛	53⅜
5200	ChiM&SP	35⅜	35¼	35⅛	35⅝
4700	ChiM&SP ct	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18½
200	ChiM@SP pf	33⅜	33⅛	17⅛	17⅜
1300	ChiM&S pfct	33¾	32⅝	33⅜	33⅛
2800	Chi&NW	96	94¾	94¾	95½
1600	Chi R I	108⅝	108	108	108⅞
6400	Chile Cop	37⅛	36⅞	37	37
400	Christie Bro	67	67	67	67
19000	Chrysler	60⅜	59¼	59½	60⅜
200	Chrysler A	113½	113½	113½	113½
500	City Shore B	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
300	Cluett Pbdy	74	73½	73½	
2100	Coca Cola	125	127¼	127¼	128⅝
300	Collins&Apf	104½	104½	104½	104¾
4000	Colo F&I	85⅝	83	83½	85
3200	Col Gas	95	94¾	95	94½
400	Com Cred	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅝
10	Com Cr 1 pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
2700	Comm Pw	60½	59⅜	60¼	59¼
3000	Com Sol B	198½	194	196	199
5800	Congoleum	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23
600	Con Dist	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
39900	Con Gas	121½	119¾	121¼	120⅜
200	Con Gas pf	100	99⅞	100	100
1100	Con Textile	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
200	Cont Bak A	49	49	49	49
1200	Cont Bak B	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Cont Bak pf	94½	94½	94½	97
200	Cont Can	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
200	Cont Ins	200½	200½	200½	205
900	Cont Motors	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1300	Corn Prod	57¼	56⅞	57¼	57¼
100	Coty	93⅝	95⅛	95¼	95⅞
100	Crowell pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	92
600	Crucible	92	91¾	91¾	92
100	Cuba Ry pf	82	80	82	
500	Cuba C pf	38	38	38	37
300	Cub Am S	24	24	24	24½
8000	Cudahy	57¼	48⅞	57	48½
20	Cush 8% pf	112	112	112	112
100	Cuyamel	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1600	Davison	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝
200	Del & Hud	206½	206½	206½	208
100	DenvRG pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
130	Diamond M	147	146	147	147
2500	Dodge A	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
1100	Dodge pf	70	69¼	69¼	69¾
1100	Dome Mines	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10300	Dupont	342¾	337½	338	340½
4400	East Kodak	174½	169⅞	174½	169
600	Eaton Axle	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝
500	Elec Auto L	98	97⅝	98	98
3400	Elec Boat	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
200	ElecP&L pf	105	105	105	104¾
600	Elec Rfrig	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2000	Elec Rfrig rts	1⅛	1	1	1
1200	Elec Sto Bat	72⅛	70¾	70¾	72
100	Emporium	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
200	End John	76¾	76¼	76½	76½
200	End John pf	124½	124½	124½	124¾
3400	Eng P Sec	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
300	Equit Big	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛
1400	Erie	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
300	Erie 1 pf	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	60⅜
3300	Erie 1st Sh	33⅝	32⅝	33	33¾
800	Eureka Vac	71	70½	70⅜	70
2700	Fairb Morse	38	38	38	
100	Fidelity Ins	147	147	147	145
6200	Fisk Rubber	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅛
800	Fisk Rub pf	99½	95⅛	99½	96
2300	Fleischm'n	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝	61½
100	Foundation	56	56	56	55⅝
8600	Freeport Tx	81⅝	80	80⅜	80⅜
7200	Gabriel A	43¼	40	40	43⅞
100	Gardner M	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
400	GenAmTk	58	57⅝	58	57
600	Gen Asphalt	73	72⅝	73⅜	73⅜
3600	Gen Elec	139⅞	138	138	139⅝
1600	Gen Elec Sp	113¼	113	113¼	113⅝
200	Gen G&E A	40	40	40	40¼
200	Gen G&E B	45	44	45	46
30700	Gen Motors	275⅝	265⅞	275¼	273⅛
1300	Gen Mot 7%	124½	120⅜	121	123½
200	Gen ODA ct	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅜
3800	Gen Ry rts	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2400	Gen Ry	145	142	142	145¼
2800	Gen Refrac	70½	68⅞	70	68⅞
250	Gimbel Br	59	54	57¼	56
100	Gimbel pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
1200	Glidden	16⅜	15⅝	16	16¼
500	Gold Dust	57⅝	57	57	57
4300	Goodrich	77⅞	76¼	76½	77½
18200	Goodyear	57⅞	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞
200	Gotham N	78	78	78	77½
100	Gotham Hos	77½	77½	77½	77½
500	Gould Cp A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2500	Grantby	27⅞	26¾	26¾	27⅜
1700	Grt Nor pf	102⅜	101½	102	102⅜
20900	Grt Nor Ore	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞
500	Grt Nor pfct	100½	100	100¼	100⅜
1200	Grt W Sug	43	42	42	42⅝
22300	Greene Can	75	72¼	72¼	72
100	Guan Sugar	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅝
100	Gulf Steel	44½	44½	44½	
10	Hanna pf	59	59	59	
100	Hoe & Co	33½	33½	33½	33½
600	Hollander	38⅜	36⅝	36⅞	35⅞
10500	Houston Oil	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
1300	Howe So	149¼	145	145	147⅜
100	Hud Man	38⅝	39	39½	39⅝
11700	Hudson Mot	84⅝	56	56	56⅜
600	Hupp Mot	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
200	Ill Central	135¼	135¼	135¼	135⅞
800	Ind Oil&G	21	20⅞	21	21
400	Indian Mot	27½	27	27½	27½
100	Inland St	51¼	51¼	51½	52
1300	Inspiration	19⅜	18½	18½	19⅜
300	Interboro R	35	34⅞	35	34
200	Int Agri ppf	50	50	50	50½
100	Int Silver	183	183	183	184
300	Int Business	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
300	Int Cement	56	56	56	
6300	Int Comb	49¾	48⅝	49	49
2500	Int Harv	134½	133⅝	134	134
100	Island Cr	64⅞	64¾	64¾	
1400	Int Tel&T	78⅞	78¼	78⅝	79
400	Int Mchnt pf	98	98	98	
4800	Int Nickel	38	38	38	38⅜
1800	Int Paper	67⅛	66½	66⅝	67⅛
200	Int Pap 7%	103⅜	103⅜	52⅝	53⅜
1700	Int T&T pf	65	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1300	Int Tel&T	154⅛	153⅜	153⅝	154⅞
600	Jordan Mot	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
3500	Kayser	62⅝	62	62	62⅜
4500	Kelly Spring	28⅝	28	28⅜	28⅝
200	Kelly Spr pf	87⅞	87	87	88
400	Kelly Sp B	89	88	88	87
4400	Kennecott	76⅞	75⅝	76	76⅛
2500	Keystone	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
100	Kraft Cheese	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝
2600	Kresge	74⅜	73⅝	74	74⅛
10	Kresge pf	115½	115½	115½	115¾
100	Kress DS	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
1100	Lake Oil	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31
3000	Lee Rubber	14⅜	14	14¼	13⅞
100	Lehigh Val	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	106⅛
100	Life Saver	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20
200	Liquid Car	46	46	46	46½
400	Loews Inc	54½	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝
1800	Loose-W	54⅛	53⅝	54	54⅜
100	Lou G&E A	26⅜	26½	26½	26½
900	Lou Oil Ref	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
700	Mack Tr	104⅛	102⅝	102⅝	104⅛
200	Macw Tr 1pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
11400	Magma Cop	42⅝	40	42⅜	39⅝
800	Manat Sq G	24⅜	24	24	24¼
600	Mallinson	16	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
400	Mandel	45	45	45	
200	Man El Sup	54	54	54	
2200	Marland Oil	35½	34	34	34⅝
700	Man Shirt	29⅝	29½	35	34⅞
300	Martin Rock	44½	44½	29⅝	30
100	Math Alkali	116⅜	116⅛	116⅛	117⅛
2000	Math Alk pf	116	116	116	117½
1600	May Dpt St	80½	80	80	80⅜
500	Mex Seabd	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	4
700	Miami Cop	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15½
100	Midland pf	138½	138½	138½	138½
8300	Mid Cont	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	32½
1400	Mid States	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Middle St	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
300	Miller Rub	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26
200	Min&SSM	44	44	44	44½
100	Min&SSM Il	64¼	64¼	64¼	
700	Mo K&T	46	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
900	Mo Pac	25⅛	24¾	24¾	25⅛
1700	Mo Pac pf	104	103½	103½	104
2900	Mont Pw	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	104
12200	Mont Ward	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
400	Mother Lode	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
2600	Motion Pic	6⅜	6⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Motometer A	27	27	27	
400	Mot Wheel	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅜
2600	Mullins Bdy	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
100	Munsing	46	46	46	
9700	Nash Mot	91¾	90⅜	91	90⅞
100	Nat Ac Sta	5¼	5¼	5¼	
200	Nat Bisc	146⅝	146⅜	146⅜	146⅝
200	Nat Bk of Com	255	255	255	
100	Nat Cash R	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1500	Nat Dairy	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	60⅜
100	Nat Dpt Sto	25	23⅝	24⅝	
2000	Nat Lead	127½	127	127	127½
2000	Nat PWP&LA	24½	24¼	24¼	
200	Nat Surety	255¾	255	255	256
200	Nat Tea	169	169	169	172¼
8700	Nev Cons	17¾	17	17	17
300	Nev Nor Air Br	46	45	46	
2400	Nev Con rts	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7300	NY Central	165¾	164⅝	164⅝	165
200	NY C&StL	128	128	128	130
1600	NY NH rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	NY NH&H	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝	51⅜
10200	NY Ont&W	41¾	40	40½	40⅞
20	NY St'm pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Nwest Tel	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
85	No Am	56⅜	55	56	55⅝
14	No Pac ctf	95⅝	95	95	95⅝
100	No Pac ctf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94⅜
300	Norwalk T	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Omnibus	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Oppenheim	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Otis Elev	146⅞	145⅞	145⅞	146⅛
500	Otis Steel	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Outlet Co	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	68
100	Pac Gas	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
1900	Packard M	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
1300	Paige Det	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
2700	Pan-Am Pet	50⅛	49¾	49¾	50
7300	Pan-Am B	51	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
3100	Pan-Am WB	20	20	20	20
100	Panhandle	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	10⅜
700	Panhand pf	59¼	55	55	56
100	Pathe Ex	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Park & Tilf	39	38½	38½	38½
2600	Paramount	105	104½	104⅝	104⅝
2300	Peerless Mot	22¼	21¾	21¾	21¾
400	Penick & F	21¾	21	21	21
2100	Penn RR	67	66½	66½	67
1400	Peoples Gas	154½	153	154	154
200	Pere Marq	133	133	133	132⅝
200	Pere M pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅝
200	Phillips T pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
10	Pierce Oil Co 5pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
2100	Pilla Read	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
4200	Phillips Pet	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	Phoenix H	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
2200	Pillsbury	32⅜	32	32	32⅜
200	Pierce Ar	11	11	11	11
500	Pierce-A pf	46½

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade News Generally Good —Stocks Continue Rise Loans at New Peak

Business conditions in the United States are encouraging.

The effect of good crops at satisfactory prices is being felt, and may well be the deciding factor in swinging trade activity well above last year's record.

The good wheat harvest in the northwest is bringing prosperity to that section. Bank deposits are increasing, and buying power is greater than in several years.

In addition to the prosperity in the northwest, conditions in the corn belt are improving. The wave of hot weather in the mid-west this week came at a most opportune time to force the maturity of the late corn crop, and the possibility that the crop will now be caught by frost is greatly lessened.

It has been freely predicted that this year's corn crop would be one of the smallest on record, but the marked recovery now taking place will make upward revisions of the yield estimates necessary.

Given a fairly good corn crop, together with a wheat crop which is moderately larger than last year, and top prices for cotton, the purchasing power of the agricultural sections should be so increased as to greatly benefit industry and trade.

One of the largest mail order houses reports that brighter crop prospects promise a demand for merchandise for the remaining months of 1927 equal to or better than the record sales of 1926.

Industrial indices this week indicate improvement in some lines and hesitation in others, but with the trend generally upward. Freight car loadings continue to expand moderately. Loadings for the week ended Sept. 3 totaled 1,117,069 cars, an increase of 7844 cars over the preceding week, but a decline of 26,379 cars below the corresponding week last year. The dollar volume of trade for the week ended Sept. 10, as measured by check payments, was greater than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week last year.

Building Operations Active

Building operations are being maintained at a high level. August construction contracts for 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains showed an increase of 3 per cent compared with July, although they were 8 per cent below August last year. This decline from last year's figures was not particularly significant, as August was the peak month of the 1926 building boom. Total contracts for the eight months showed an increase of ½ per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

While steel operations have been dragging along at the midsummer rate it is expected that the 300,000-ton rail order by the Pennsylvania Railroad coming soon after the 61,000-ton order placed by the Louisville & Nashville will mark the turning point in the steel situation.

This big order will probably be divided, with 152,500 tons going to the United States Steel Corporation, 130,000 tons to Bethlehem and 17,500 tons to Inland Steel. It is expected that this order will be followed by one for more than 200,000 tons by the New York Central, together with smaller orders from other roads.

Automobile production is being scaled down somewhat, although the demand is still good for this season. Preliminary figures indicate that August automobile production was about 25 to 30 per cent below August last year due to the fact that the Ford factories are closed. A large volume of sales continues to be held up, awaiting the new Ford model.

Stock Market Soars

While all trade indices may not point to business expansion, there are few signs of hesitation in the action of the stock market. With the exception of a reaction at the start of the week caused by the stiffening of the call money rate to 4½ per cent, stocks soared into new high ground with little interruption. General Motors and United States Steel led the advance, both moving to new record prices. Trading was on a large scale, and the buying power behind the high priced favorites seems unlimited.

Copper stocks were in the best demand for a long time, influenced by the improvement in the statistical position of the red metal. Shipments of copper in August for export and to domestic manufacturers were not only of record breaking proportions but August production was below the average, with the result that the surplus of refined copper dropped 21,000,000 pounds to the lowest point this year.

Oil stocks were irregular. The daily average oil output for the week ended Sept. 10 declined 21,600 barrels, the largest decrease occuring in Oklahoma. The strenuous efforts, being largest decrease occurring in Oklahoma and west Texas are creating greater confidence in the outlook for oil securities.

Northwestern Rails Advance

Strength in the northwestern roads featured the railroad group. Chicago & Northwestern, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific were in active demand at higher prices as a result of the large wheat crop and generally improved conditions in that territory. Texas & Pacific also scored a substantial advance, while New York Central sold at the highest price since 1905.

Utility stocks were heavily bought with American Telephone and Consolidated Gas of New York setting the pace in this group, and moving to new high prices for all time. Low money rates and the low level of commodity prices continue to operate in favor of higher prices for the utility stocks.

Brokers' loans advanced $42,952,000 to a new peak, but as usual caused little comment. While the mounting total of loans is practically ignored, there can be little doubt that the market is highly sensitive to any change in the money situation.

Bond prices ruled steady with trading rather quiet this week. The average of bond prices is close to the high for the year, and any considerable buying movement would easily carry prices to a new top. The return to a 4½ per cent renewal rate had little effect on bond prices, being offset by the large volume of new offerings which totaled more than $197,000,000, the seventh largest weekly total for the year to date.

"ACCOUNTING" ISSUED

The literature of accounting has been augmented by a volume under that title by Paul-Joseph Esquerré who has written several previous books on the subject. Mr. Esquerré argues for the abandonment of practices which are outworn and for the preparation of statements that will meet the specific case at hand. The book emphasizes the necessity for more effective co-operation between accountants and clients. The book is published by the Ronald Press of New York.

MOTO-METER RETIRES NOTES

Moto-Meter, Inc., has retired from earnings $250,000 of 6 per cent notes given in partial payment for its subsidiary, National Gauge & Equipment Company. After completing the retirement, Moto-Meter and subsidiaries have between $900,000 and $1,000,000 cash on hand.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

Yr. 1927 High	Yr. 1927 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
83¾	83¼	..	Abe Straus	3100	91	83	89¾	—¼
113¾	105	7	Abe Straus pf	110	113¾	110	112¾	+ ½
109¾	83	5	Abitibi Power	9800	108¾	105¾	106	+ ¾
168¾	134	6	*Adams Express	950	164	162	162	—3½
15¾	¾	..	Adv Rumely	3700	11¾	10¾	11¾	..
41	36¾	..	Adv Rumely pf	1300	35¾	33¾	33¾	—1
3¾	2¾	3e.50	Ahumada Lead	2000	3	3	3	—¼
198¾	134½	4	Air Reduction	5400	188	181¾	184¾	—1¾
13	7¾	..	Ajax Rubber	9200	8¾	8	8¾	..
2¾	¾	..	Alaska Juneau	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
32	18	3	Alb PWP	1300	27¾	26	28	—3
100½	96	7	Alb PWP pf	250	100	97¾	100	+ ½
139¾	131	6	Allied Chem	65000	168	160¾	166¾	—2½
124	120	7	Allied Chem pf	200	122¾	122½	122½	..
24¼	12	..	Amal Leath	4000	16	14½	14½	—1
118¾	88	8	Allis-Chalmers	11900	118¾	111½	117	+4½
27¾	27¾	2	Amerada	4900	30	29¼	29¼	..
108	75½	..	Amal Leather pf	200	85½	85½	85½	—1¾
15¾	8½	..	Am Ag Chem	6400	15¾	13¾	13¾	—2¼
51¾	28½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	6100	49¾	45	45½	—3½
78½	41¾	e2	*Am Bk Note	4500	78¾	76¾	76¾	—1¾
65	56½	3	*Am Bk Note pf	500	65	61	65	+4½
25¾	18½	..	Am Beet Sug	1800	20¾	19	19¾	—1¾
60¼	48	7	Am Beet Sug pf	100	49½	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
26½	13	..	Am Bosch	68800	24½	21¾	25¾	+2½
46	35½	1.10	Am Brake Shoe	2200	44½	43¾	43	—1
128	117¾	7	Am Br Shoe pf	1600	123	122	122	—2
39½	5¾	..	Am Brown Bov	4400	10¾	7¼	7¼	—2¾
98	40	..	Am Br Bov pf	200	50	45½	45½	—3½
66½	43¾	2	Am Can	172700	64½	62¾	63	— ¾
134	126	7	*Am Can pf	500	134	133	133	+ ¾
109¼	95	6	*Am Car & F	5300	105	103½	102½	..
102½	100¼	7	Am Chain pf	200	102½	102½	102½	..
65	36	3	*Am Chicle	9000	63¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¾
47½	32¾	2.40	*Enc Tll	500	44½	44	44½	+1¾
164	127	6	*Am Express	1800	159¾	155	159¾	+4½
26½	18¾	..	Am & For Pw	30900	26¼	24¾	25¾	..
108	86½	7	*Am & F Pw pf	3200	108	104¾	104¾	— ¾
10¾	7¾	..	Am Hide & L	1000	10¾	10	10¾	..
66¾	48	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	62½	62	62	—2
32¾	27	e8	Am Ice	4700	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
96	84	6	Am Ice pf	400	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
56¼	37	2	*Am Inter Corp	21300	56¼	53½	54¾	+1¾
10	4	..	Am La France	6700	8	7¾	7¾	..
54¾	20¼	..	Am Linseed	18400	52¾	50½	51¾	..
80¾	46¾	..	Am Linseed pf	4900	80¾	78	80¾	+1¾
116	103	8	*Am Loco	6400	110¾	107½	109¼	—1¾
127	119½	7	*Am Loco pf	200	128	125	125	—2
119	73¾	2	Am Mach	3900	119	111	116¾	+4¾
46¾	34	2	Am Metals	3700	45	43¾	44¾	+1¾
43¾	34	2	Am Piano	4500	38¾	34¾	34¾	—4¼
67¾	54	e1	Am Pow & Light	11500	66¼	65	65¾	+ ¾
110¾	69	7	Am Piano pf	100	95	92¾	94	—1
147¾	110½	5	*Am Radiator	51200	147¾	134½	146	+12¾
64½	35½	..	Am Republic	11600	53¾	47	47	+1
137½	133¾	..	Am Radia pf	10	134	134	134	—4
105	87½	6	*Am Ry Ex	400	100	98	98	— ¾
51	42¾	e3	Am Seating	2900	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ¾
61½	42	e3	*Am Safety Raz	7700	50¾	48	49	+ ¾
6¾	3½	..	Am Ship & C	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	—¼
180½	132¾	8	Am Smelt	134600	180½	175¼	177½	— ¾
120½	119¼	7	Am Smelt pf	600	120½	120½	120½	— ¾
93	80	8	Am Shipbldg	30	96½	96	96	+1½
54½	41½	3	Am St Fdries	11900	55½	53¾	53¾	—1¼
95¾	79	5	Am Sugar	8800	93¾	90¾	91¾	— ¾
116½	107¾	7	Am Sugar pf	900	115¾	114	114¾	—1¾
36¾	26	5	Am Tel&Cable	700	34¾	33	33	—2
179½	149¾	9	Am Tel&Tel	70000	179½	171½	173¾	+4
146	125	7	Am Type	4800	145¾	144	145	+1
135	107¾	7	Am Type pf	70	113½	113	113	..
61¾	42¾	1.60	Am WW&E	100	114	114	114	+ ¾
60	45	c.80	do new wi	25800	60	55¾	58	+2¾
33¾	16½	..	Am Woolen	8900	25¾	23½	24½	—7½
56½	46¾	..	Am Woolen pf	6400	62	59¾	60¾	—1¾
57¾	25¾	..	Am Wr P pf ct	1000	57	51	51	—5
22½	9¾	..	Am W P cts	1600	19¾	18¾	18¾	—3¼
27¾	14¾	..	Am Zinc	600	17¾	16¾	16¾	—2¼
51¾	36½	..	Am Zinc pf	1600	38	36¾	36¾	—2¾
49½	41¾	2	Anaconda	64800	49¾	46¾	48	—2¾
46¾	38	3	Archer Dan	1100	44	42	44	—1¾
110	106	7	Archer Dan pf	780	108¾	108	108	..
96¼	83¼	7	Armour Del pf	700	86¾	85	85	—3¼
15¾	8¼	..	Armour Ill A	7400	9¾	8	8	..
9¾	5¾	..	Armour Ill B	5500	6	5¾	5¾	..
86¼	60	7	Armour Ill pf	1900	66	64	65¾	+ ¾
38¾	21	..	Arnold Const	3100	37¾	36	36½	—1¾
54¾	44	3	Artloom	1400	46¾	45½	46¾	+ ¾
32	22	1	Art Metal	1000	36	26	26	— ¾
51¾	39½	2½	Asso Dry G	52900	51¾	48¾	51¾	+2¾
110	97½	6	Asso DG 1pf	700	110	102½	109¾	+2¾
109	105	7	Asso DG 2pf	1900	110	108	108	..
200	161¾	7	Atchison	28100	195¾	191¾	193¾	—1¾
103¼	99¾	5	Atchison pf	2400	103¾	101¾	101¾	—1¾
205¾	174½	e7	Atl Coast Line	3900	196¾	194½	195½	+1½
42	20¾	..	Atl G&WI	4700	36	35	35¾	— ¾
41¾	29¾	..	Atl G&WI pf	400	35¾	35¼	35½	..
131¾	107	4	Atl Ref	14400	122	117¾	118	—2¼
118	115½	7	Atl Ref pf	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¼
70	58¾	4	Atlas Powd	100	64	64	64	..
107	98	6	Atlas Powd pf	90	102½	102	102½	..
12¼	7¾	..	Atlas Tack	3200	9¾	8	7¾	— ¾
10¾	4¾	..	Austin Nichols	1400	6¾	6	6¼	+ ¼
5¾	4¾	..	Auto Sales	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
265¾	143¾	7	Baldwin Loco	13600	261½	256	256	—5½
125¾	116	7	Baldwin pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	—1¾
124¾	106¼	e6	Balt & Ohio	47900	121¾	119¾	120¾	— ¾
85	73¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¾
110¾	106¾	6½	Bamberger pf	400	109¼	108¾	109	— ¾
103¾	44	2	Bangor & A	6300	75¾	74	75¼	— ¾
122	101¼	7	Bangor & A pf	120	110	1061	110	..
59¾	40	..	Barnet Lea	2500	57½	55	55	—1
35¾	20¾	2½	Barnsdall A	36000	21¾	22	22	— ¾
32¼	21¾	3½	Barnsdall B	800	22	22	22	— ¾
18	15	..	Beacon Oil	900	15¼	14¾	14¾	—1
60¾	50¼	3	Beechnut Pack	1600	57	55	56½	+1½
27¾	25¾	2	Belding-Hem	3800	22¾	20¾	21¼	— ¾
54¾	49¾	3	Best & Co	10000	54¾	51	54¼	+2¾
66¾	43¾	..	Beth Steel	54900	65½	62½	63¾	— ¾
117	104¾	7	Beth St 7% pf	1800	117	115½	116¾	..
41¾	41¾	2	*Beech Cr R R	60	41¾	41¾	41¾	+3¾
42¾	34	..	Bloomingdale	1700	40¾	39	40	— ¾
113¾	109½	7	Bloomingdale pf	80	111	111	111	+1½
93	44	..	Blumenthal pf	520	93	86	89¾	+3¾
8¾	4½	..	Booth Fish	7300	5¾	4¾	5¼	..
30½	18	..	Eot Con Mills	500	29	26	28	+2¾
66¾	53¼	4	Bon Ami A	3300	63¾	62	62	—1
36¾	21	3	Briggs Mfg	118200	26	21	23¾	—2¼
154¾	148½	8	Bklyn Edison	2500	181	176½	179	—1
70¾	53	4	Bklyn Man	2800	56	54¾	54¾	— ¾
88	82	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	84	84	84	—1
154½	89¾	5	Bklyn Un Gas	32200	147	142½	146¾	+ ¾
46½	30½	2	Brown Shoe	5400	45¾	43¾	44¾	+ ¾
121¼	109	7	Brown Shoe pf	200	119	119	119	..
15¾	8¾	..	Bruns Term	4500	11¾	10	10	—2
38¾	23¾	3	Bruns-Balke C	3300	33¾	32½	33¾	— ¾
115	85¼	4	Buff Roch & P	50	89½	89½	89½	+1½
110	102½	6	Buff Roch pf	150	110	108	110	+2
58	40	4	Buff & Susq pf	180	11¾	11	11	—1
60	456	..	do com	300	55	52½	54	—1
125¾	85½	10	Bruns Bros A	2590	106½	103¾	104½	+1½
23¾	16¾	2	Burns Bros B	1400	25¾	24	24½	+ ¼
100	79	7	*Burns Bros pf	200	95	94¾	95	—1¾
125½	90	c3	Burroughs	5400	125¾	120	124	+4½
64¾	29¾	8%	Bush Term	63200	44¾	41¾	41¾	—2¾
120	104¾	7	Bush Trm Bl pf	150	110	108	110	+2
106½	91¾	7	Bush Term deb	590	106½	104¾	106¾	+1¾
5¾	2¾	..	Butte Copper	2500	4¾	4	4¼	— ¼
11¾	7¾	2	Butte & Sup	4100	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
61¾	50¼	c2	Butterick Co	2800	52¾	52¼	52¼	—1¾
92½	66	2	By-Prod Coke	2800	80	73	79¾	+5¾
94	42	..	Byers A M	6300	81½	77	77	—3¾
111¾	105¾	7	Byers A M pf	50	111	111	111	..
70	60¾	4	Cal Pack	7100	67¾	64	65¼	+ ¼
32¾	21½	1	Cal Pet	16300	24¾	22	22	—1¾
11¾	4	..	Callahan Zinc	700	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
75¾	61½	6	Calumet & Ariz	14900	75¾	70	74¾	+4
17¾	14¾	1½	Calumet & Hecl	8000	17¾	16	16¾	— ¾
60¾	36	3	Can Dry	24400	56½	52	55	+1
194¾	165	10	Can Pacific	9500	186¾	184¾	184¾	—1
275	132	6	*Case Th Mach	6800	277	265	271	+1
3½	1¾	..	Can Pac ctfs	23500	4¼	4	4	— ¼
104	98½	..	Can C&O ctfs	140	104	103½	103½	+ ¾
33	24	2	Cent Al Stl	6700	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ¾
18½	8¾	N	Cent Leather	600	18¾	17¾	18	..
348	285	e8	Cent of NJ	300	325	319	320	+3
16¾	10½	2	Century Rib	300	13¾	13½	13½	— ¾
84	70	7	Century Rib pf	60	80	80	80	+2
68	58	e4	Cerro de Pasco	27700	68	64½	66¾	+ ¾
55¾	42	4	*Certain-Teed	3000	51¾	49¾	50	— ¾
85	46	3¾	Certo Corp	900	75¾	75	75	..
15	..	..	Chand-Cleve	1300	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
26¼	23¾	2½	Chand-Cleve pf	2900	22¾	21	20¾	—1¾
198½	151¾	e6	Ches & Ohio	13500	197¾	194	195	—1¾
76¾	64¾	3	Ches Corp	16300	74¾	73	73	—1¼
18¾	7½	..	Chi & Alton pf	42500	14¾	13¾	14	— ¾
10¾	4¾	..	Chi & Alton wi	3100	8¾	8	8	— ¼
51	30½	..	Chi & E Ill	200	66	46	46	—1¾
82	43	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1700	80	77¾	79½	+ ¾
22½	8¾	..	Chi Gr West	17100	17¾	15¾	16½	— ¾
44¾	23¼	..	Chi Gr West pf	21200	36¾	33¾	35¼	—1¼
19¾	9	..	Chi M&StP	36700	19¾	17¾	18¾	—1
34¾	18¾	..	Chi M&StP pf	27900	34¾	32	32¾	— ¾
18¾	9	..	Chi M&StP ctf	31000	18¾	17	17	—1¼
34¾	18¾	..	Chi M&St pf ctf	27100	34¾	32¾	33¾	—1
97½	78¾	4	Chi & NW	157400	97½	91½	94¾	+2¾
139	124¼	7	Chi & NW pf	200	138	138	138	+1
137¼	120¾	6	Chi Pneu Tool	600	130	127	129½	+1½
116	68¾	5	Chi RI&P	16200	110¾	107¾	108	—1¾
103¾	95¼	6	Chi RI&P 6%	1000	102¾	101¾	102¾	—1
111¼	102¾	7	Chi RI&P 7%	320	109	108¾	109	+ ¼
66	55	..	Chi StP&Om	10	66	66	66	+2
132	110	7	Chi StP&Om pf	10	126¼	126¼	126¼	—5¾
45	38	4	Chi Yellow Cab	100	40¾	38¼	40¾	+2¾
65¾	48¾	c2.40	Childs Co	4200	63¾	61¾	63¾	— ¾
29¼	23¼	2½	Chile Copper	42900	37¾	35¾	37	+1
65¾	34¾	1.20	Christie Bro	1500	61	60	61	+1
62¾	38¾	3	*Chrysler	243600	62¾	58¾	59¼	+ ¾
114¾	102¾	8	*Chrysler pf	1100	114	112¾	113¾	+1¼
49¾	46¾	3½	Chy Stores	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
77½	51	5	Cluett Pbdy	19600	77½	71¾	72¾	+1¾
121	111¼	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	120½	120	120	..
52	41½	..	City Strs B	2800	50½	48¾	50¼	+ ¼
129	96½	5	Coca Cola	26500	129	122	127	+5¼
95¾	86	4	Collins & Aik	2900	89¼	87	88¾	— ¼
105¾	102½	6	Collins & Aik pf	2100	104½	104	104½	+ ¾
96¾	42¾	..	Colo Fuel	49100	88	83	83¾	—2¼
132½	116	8	Colo Fuel pf	10	130	130	130	..
137¾	84	3	Colo South	800	129	124	124	—1
85¾	66¾	4	Col Carbon	1600	81¾	80¼	80¾	— ¼
88¾	52¾	5	Col Gas & El	9600	95¾	94¾	95	+ ¼
107¾	99¾	6	Col Gas&El pf A	1200	107	106	106	— ¾
20¾	14	1	Com Credit	46600	20	17¾	19¾	+1¾
85½	69	4½	Com Credit pf	670	87½	82	83¾	— ¾
23	13¾	2	Com Credit pf B	180	22	22	22	+1
21	17	1¾	Com Credit pf	670	22	21¾	22	+1
75	47¼	3.60	*Com Inv Trust	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	—1
95¾	85	7	*Com Inv T pf	300	95	91	95	+1¾
95	86¾	6¼	Com Inv T pf	300	95	91	95	+1¾
203	176¼	8	Com Solvents	42100	203	187½	193	+3
61½	48¾	2¼	Comm Pow	15000	60¼	58¾	60¼	+1¼
36¾	17¼	..	Congoleum	55700	24¾	22¾	23¾	— ¾
7¾	5	..	Con Distrib	1000	5	5	5	..
121¾	94	..	Con Gas	134100	121½	116	121¼	+4
77	65	6	Con Ry Cuba pf	1200	68½	67	68	— ¾
43¼	39	2	Conde Nast	1600	43¾	41	41¾	+1¾
74¾	33½	4	Cont Bak A	12900	51	49	49	+ ¼
10¼	4	..	Cont Bak B	33100	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
27¾	17¾	1	Cont Bak pf	3000	25	24¾	24¾	..
97½	58¾	e5	Cont Can	4400	74¼	72	73½	+1½
207	135	6	Cont Ins	2400	207	199	200¾	— ¾
13¾	10¼	.80	Cont Motors	10400	10¾	10½	10¾	— ¼
7¾	3½	..	Cont Textile	18000	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ¼
100	93	5	Con Gas pf	2300	100	99¾	100	..
53¼	46¾	e2	Corn Prod	38900	58¾	56¾	57½	+ ¾
124¾	123	7	Corn Prod pf	200	124½	124½	124½	— ¼
94¾	56	5	*Cosy Inc	3200	90¾	90	95¾	+6¾
..	..	..	Cos Tin F stk	300	¾	¾	¾	..

SENTIMENT IN WHEAT BEARISH

Prices Recede to Lowest in Many Weeks— Corn Drops

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (Special) — Drastic declines in wheat and corn featured the Chicago grain market this week.

Long liquidation was started in wheat by the bearish estimate on spring wheat late the previous week, making the crop 303,000,000 bushels. This was followed by a bearish Canadian estimate of 453,000,000 bushels on Monday. General selling was precipitated, and prices crumbled rapidly to the lowest in many weeks.

While the Canadian Government figures were questioned as to their accuracy in some quarters, it was conceded that Canada would have a big crop. Other estimates were lower, but the general results were not expected to show much change from the September figures.

Apparently the late wheat in Canada has practically matured. It was the possibility that the wheat seeded after the first of June would not escape frosts that caused lower earlier estimates.

Weather conditions aside from the frosts which caused some damage in Saskatchewan early in August have been ideal, and the crop has now been practically all cut.

The Canadian movement is increasing, and there is steady hedging pressure both from Canada and from this country, the northwestern crop now moving in great volume.

The initial demand for spring wheat in our Northwest was quite active, but the mills are getting filled up as a rule, and stocks are beginning to accumulate more rapidly in the Northwest.

The export business has been slow, according to today's reports, but it is apparent that little of the current business is being given out. Clearances now show that sales for September shipment were much larger than reported this week, exports being 12,984,000 bushels, or considerably more than a year ago.

Foreign countries have been raising their preliminary estimates of yields in some cases, but one outstanding feature is the lack of any export clearances of wheat and rye from Russia, while total Black Sea shipments have been small.

The shipments from the Southern Hemisphere countries also have been small recently, and the wet weather in Europe after harvest lowered the quality to some extent. During the next few months Europe is expected to buy about as much wheat on this side as a year ago. With about 100,000,000 bushels available on this continent more than a year ago, however, supplies will be ample, especially the next few months, while the flood of Canadian wheat pours down the lakes.

The general sentiment in wheat, consequently, is bearish, with outside interest light.

An astonishing change in the crop outlook for corn turned the market upside down in that grain, and there was a decline of 28 cents in December from the August top to the recent low of the week.

Country offerings of old corn have been heavier, and primary receipts are running much better than a year ago. The weather has been ideal, and many so-called hopeless areas are showing promise of a fair crop.

Oats and rye have been strong relative to the other grains.

Yr. 1927 High	Yr. 1927 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
83¾	66¾	4	May Dept St	16500	82¾	80	80	— ¾
34½	29	2	Maytag	4900	33¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
110¼	97	6	McCrory St pf	400	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
86	55	1.60	McCrory Stores	3300	82	79¾	80¾	—3¾
91	66½	1.60	McCrory B	500	85¼	84½	84½	—2½
27½	24½	1	McIntyre	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
26¼	24¾	1.80	Mesta Mach	800	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
9¾	3	..	Mex Seabd	3000	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
16½	13¼	1½	Miami Copper	4800	15¾	14¾	15½	+ ¾
39¾	29	3	Mid Con Pet	45000	33¾	30¾	33¼	+2¾
105	97	7	Mid Con Pet pf	100	104	104	104	+1
2¾	1¾	..	Mid States Oil	10900	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
3¾	1¾	..	Mid States O cts	2400	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
160¾	106	6	Midland Steel pf	2200	139	134½	138½	—1¾
36¾	23¾	3	Miller Rubber	1900	27	26¾	26¾	— ¾
4¾	1¾	..	M&StL	1300	3¾	3	3¼	..
45¾	27	..	MStP&SSM	2200	45¾	43¾	44	— ¾
70	50	..	MStP&SSM pf	200	63¾	63	63	—1¾
64½	54¾	4	MStP&SSM LL	60	64¾	63	64¼	+1¼

RADIO

Searching for Ore by Radio Latest High Frequency Idea

Complete Charting of Ore Fields in Depth as Well as Area Possible by New Development

The following story by Willard D. Morgan of Los Angeles shows one of the many possibilities of high frequency research and development. We understand that extensive research is now being carried on to make a similar process available to oil companies in the search for new fields.

Finding minerals by radio is surely an intriguing statement which would answer the dreams of thousands of mining engineers, geologists, and prospectors. However, this latest use of radio in the mining field has become a reality with the invention of the Radiore Process which is able to determine the location of the conductive materials to depths of 500 feet. Where the old prospector spent months and even years searching for hidden treasure the radio prospector now enters the same field and accomplishes the task with accuracy and thoroughness in a comparatively short time.

The Radiore instruments consist of a high frequency sending set and a specially constructed receiving set which is used to determine the directions toward the ore deposit. A crew of four or five men can cover large areas and quickly determine the presence or absence of any of the conductive ores, which include such sulphides as lead, iron, or copper, and some minerals in their native state.

Useless prospecting and expensive hit-or-miss drilling may all be avoided by using this new Radiore Process which is now being operated in the mining fields of the Southwest. Heretofore inaccessible country may now be found to be rich in mineral fortunes with the use of radio exploration. The radio waves may penetrate the hardest lava cap or the loosest sands of the desert and indicate the locations of the ore deposits.

In operation the transmitter sends out an alternating electric current of very high frequency which creates what is known as the primary electro-magnetic field. This primary field extends over the territory to be surveyed and if there is a conductive ore deposit within the area some of the current will naturally flow through and create a secondary electro-magnetic field about the mineral deposit. The next problem of the radio surveyor is to locate the axis of this secondary electromagnetic field and thus determine the length and depth of the mineral body.

A receiving set mounted on an ordinary surveyor's transit is used for determining the locations toward the axis of the secondary field. A direction-finding loop is also attached to the receiving instrument for use in determining the directions. The operator uses ordinary head-phones and listens-in for certain tones which will indicate the directions he is seeking. Many set-ups are made over the field and after the surveys a map is compiled for showing the locations of any mineral deposits which may be in the area. Follow up chuck or diamond drilling is then carried out to determine the exact character of the mineral deposits as well as other mining data for future developments.

Old abandoned mines may again flourish with the activities which were once theirs in former boom days. We have often heard of the stories where some wandering prospector has re-discovered mineral in some old mine or shaft. With the Radiore Process mines will be thoroughly charted and the presence of all paying ore bodies will be known before a drill or shaft is started. The process operates equally as well below the surface as it does above. Faults in the ore veins may also be determined and advance exploration will become a conjunctive feature with the mining companies.

Experiments are being made continually in the Radiore exploration field and it may be only a matter of time before the mining engineer or geologist will be able to make accurate chart of the earth's interiors to great depths. Even the remote interior of this earth may yield its hidden mysteries to the searching radio waves. New developments are appearing in all branches of natural science and the Radiore exploration work in the field of mining presents the very latest in twentieth century inventions.

INTL. RYS. OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The International Railways of Central America reports gross earnings of $563,000 for August, compared with $550,401 in the like month last year, according to cable advices received by the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation. August net earnings totaled $202,907, compared with $197,029 last year.

Enter the Radio Miner

This Is the Receiving Set Used in Mineral Searching by Radio. The Directional Loops Are Used With a Regular Surveyor's Transit.

Mineral Transmitter

This Shows the Well-Tanned Crew of a Party "Out on Location," Seeking Ore by Radio. The Apparatus Shown Here Is the Transmitter.

Radio Program Notes

WORK is still going forward toward placing WWNC, Asheville, N. C., on the National Broadcasting Company's southern network, and although no definite arrangement has yet been perfected, the prospects are bright for the success of the venture as soon as the local station can make connection with the chain wires at Spartanburg, S. C., or Charlotte, N. C., according to Carl L. Bamford, chairman of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce Radio Committee.

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Mr. Bamford explained that at present the financing of the project to make connection at Spartanburg or at Charlotte, which has recently been placed in the chain, would be too much of an undertaking for WWNC. It was pointed out that the national chain has certain lines for its wires and that the southern or southeastern chain runs through Charlotte and Spartanburg. This would force Asheville to finance its own connection to one of these points, preferably Spartanburg. Other plans are under way, however, which are expected to react to Asheville's benefit in this instance, and it is believed that WWNC will probably be connected with the national chain within a short time.

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Jack Crawford with his novelty dance orchestra, which delighted early summer vacationists with symphonic dance arrangements and humorous antics during the Steel Pier dance hours, returns to play a brief special engagement for WPG fans Sept. 19. A series of nightly radio performances featuring the Clown Prince in new repertoire will again introduce Norman Brokenshire as announcer, with Mr. Crawford before the microphone and the dance crowds.

Mr. Crawford's dramatic vocal and saxophone solos are great assets to his programs.

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There are more women radiocasters than there are men, according to the program files of WBAL, Baltimore. And this in spite of the assertion made from time to time by acoustical experts, that male voices lend themselves better to the intricacies of radio transmission than do those of feminine quality. There have been more women musicians and singers on the air than there have been men, although the masculine members of WBAL's regular staff outnumber the women members. This would seemingly contradict the above statement, but one's search reveals the fact that when it comes to "outside" programs, the majority of these have been put on the air by women musical stars.

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Since going on the air in November, 1925, WBAL's audiences have heard 59 women pianists compared to 31 pianists of the opposite sex, while 82 sopranos and contraltos have outradiocast 60 male singers. These figures do not include either male or female choruses nor the many musical features that have been given by various church choirs, glee clubs and other groups which are frequently on the air in special programs.

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Musical features by members of Roxy's Gang will be heard during the opening ceremonies of the Fourth Annual World's Fair, direct from the Crystal Studio of the fair, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, during Roxy's usual period, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (6:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time), Monday night, Sept. 19. The opening ceremonies will include speeches by Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Acting Mayor of New York Joseph A. McKee. A musical program will be heard for the first half hour, following which the Fourth Annual Radio World's Fair will be officially opened. Following the ceremonies, a musical program by members of Roxy's Gang will be heard until the conclusion of Roxy's usual period—9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time.

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The entire 90-minute program will be radiocast in view of visitors to the show on the opening night, thus affording the public an excellent opportunity to see and hear noted speakers and experienced radiocast entertainers while they are facing the microphone. It is expected that most of the stations which regularly transmit the Roxy programs will radiocast this event, but it is impossible to give a definite list at the present time.

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Stations which transmit Roxy's program every week are WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; WRC, Washington; WHAS, Louisville; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WBAL, Baltimore; WJR, Detroit; WOC, Davenport; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WHAM, Rochester; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WBT, Charlotte.

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One of the noteworthy portions of the A. and P. Gypsies' program for Red Network listeners on Monday evening, Sept. 19 at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (7:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time), will be a group of Neapolitan folk song arranged for the gypsy ensemble by Harry Horlick. The supply of Neapolitan folk song is large and is augmented each year by the Piedi-grotto at Naples where the city government awards prizes for the most characteristic folk song of the year.

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The graceful, exotic waltz "Naila" by Delibes, Victor Herbert's "Serenade" and Moszkowsky's "Spanish Dance" are other selections on the evening's program, which will probably have more than usual interest for radio listeners.

The complete program will be as follows:

Illinois State March
Naila ..... Delibes
Tango in D ..... Albeniz
Miss Antique ..... Trinkaus
First Love ..... Lehar
Chicago Chicago
Selections of Neapolitan Folk Songs
Viennese Melody ..... Gaertner
The Shadows ..... Finck
Filles De Cadiz ..... Delibes
The Mosquitoes' Parade ..... Whitney
The Old Gypsy
Serenade ..... Herbert
Spanish Dance ..... Moszkowsky

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This program will be radiocast by WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WLIT, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCSH, Portland; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WGN, Chicago; WSAI, Cincinnati; WDAF, Kansas City; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WTIC, Hartford; WOC, Davenport; WWJ, Detroit.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

6:27 Baseball; weather reports.
6:30 Jack Morey's singing orchestra.
7:15 Charles Miller, pianist, Springfield.
7:30 Baseball.
7:34 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
8 WJZ, Ponce Sisters and xylophone.
8:30 Percy Ensemble Club, assisted by Meriel G. Blanchard, coloratura soprano.
9:15 Concert by the Turners Falls Military Band, direction L. A. Bemis; Florence Argy, contralto.
10 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
10:30 Weather; baseball.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)

4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians.
4:30 News.
6 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by "Eddie" Dunham.
6:30 Baseball scores.
6:33 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
6:35 Correct time.
7 "Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians.
7:25 Baseball; weather.
7:30 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:50 "Stories from New England History," by Willard DeLue.
8 WNAC Staff Frolic, "All Around the Kee of See."
8:30 Julia Chase Peabody, contralto and reader; Hazel Dunbar Swanson, pianist.
9 Popular selections by Carl Moore and Billy Payne.
9:20 Popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden.
9:40 Popular selections by Irving Crocker, accompanied by Allen Matthews.
10 News.
10:05 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)

4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Edward McHugh, baritone.
4:25 Ben Taylor, tenor; Herbert Carlston, violin; Alice M. Dallaire, accompanist.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:10 News.
7:20 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:45 Highway bulletin.
7:48 Parker House orchestra, under the direction of Frank McGrath.
8:45 Enos Held, baritone; Helen Hare, accompanist.
9:05 "Ed Andrews" and his orchestra.
10:05 WEAF, radiocast of "Allez Oop."
11:15 "Cruising the Air."
11:20 News.
11:30 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer service; address; Scripture reading; music and poetry.
12 Midnight Ministry; above program with additions.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580)

8 p. m.—Baseball; weather; studio program.
9 WTAG little symphony.
10 Bancroft dance orchestra.
11 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)

6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (640)

8:20 p. m.—Baseball; weather.
8:30 WEAF, "Week Enders."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560)

10:05 p. m.—WEAF, radiocast of "Allez Oop."

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)

10:05 p. m.—WEAF, radiocast of "Allez Oop."

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160)

7:20 p. m.—Stock reports.
7:30 The Hiawathans.
8:30 Frank E. Wade, political talk.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)

7:30 p. m.—Onondaga orchestra.
10:05 WEAF, radiocast of "Allez Oop."

WJZ, New York City (660)

7 p. m.—Longines time; Freddie Rich and his orchestra.
7:50 "Men's National Tennis Tournament," Frank Devitt.
8 Ponce Sisters, harmony with xylophone.
8:30 Mediterraneans dance band.
10 Longines time; Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bullard, "Constitution Day."
10:10 Keystone Duo and Balladeers.
10:30 Irwin Abrams' orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)

6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7 Oriental quintet.
7:30 "Backing Up the Constitution of the United States," Maj. A. P. Simmonds.
7:45 "Week Enders."
9 Howard time; Rolfe's orchestra.
10:05 Second act of "Allez Oop."
11:15 Hagarl's orchestra.

WBOQ, New York City (920)

7:30 p. m.—Natural science talk.
7:45 Hotel Breslin orchestra.
8:30 "Rag Time Echoes."
9:30 "Luke McGluke."
9:45 Recital.
10 WBOQ hour of dance.
10:55 Time signals; weather.

WGBS, New York City (860)

7:30 p. m.—Eufronio Tolentino, tenor.
7:45 WGBS string ensemble.
8 "Dogdom," Charles B. Hopton.
8:10 George Camara, baritone.
8:30 Paula Fire, soprano.
9:15 WGBS string ensemble.
9:20 George Camara.
9:30 "The Mountaineers," Heuberger and Dances.
9:40 Paula Fire.
9:50 Ruth Frances, Mildred May Coombs.
10:05 Devon Park orchestra; vocal duets.
10:20 Ethel Latell, contralto.
10:45 Mike Monte's harmonica band.

WMCA, New York City (810)

7 p. m.—Henry Burbig, readings.
7:30 John J. McGrath, tenor.
7:45 Frank Papa, popular pianist.
8 Fred Ehrenberg, musical saw.
8:30 Trouverian Male Quartet.
11 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
6:45 Willy Meier-Pausellius, guitarist.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7 Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 The Pepper Pot Orchestra.
8 Correct time; Belais White Gold program.
8:30 Paul Largay, tenor.
8:45 Jean Goldkette's orchestra.
9:15 "Haddan Hall," Urban Quartet and orchestra.
10 Leland Camp and Rollin Myer, piano duo.
10:15 The Italian Trio.
10:55 News.
11 Weather; Harold Stern's orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 18

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

11 a. m.—Services of Trinity Church, Boston.
2 WJZ; Roxy Stroll.
7:10 Baseball; weather.
7:15 Hotel Statler ensemble.
7:45 Musical program, Springfield.
8:10 Baseball.
8:15 WJZ, Collier's radio hour.
9:15 Aldan Redmond, baritone; Vincenzo Spolzino, tenor; Louis Haffermehl, pianist and accompanist; Armand Leuci, violinist.
10 "Governor's Night," in connection with the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield.
11 Weather; baseball.

Monday

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital from the Hotel Statler.
10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Weather reports.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)

10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital from Metropolitan Theater, Arthur Martell.
1:15 Radio chat by Phinehas W. Pratt.
1:30 Symphony concert orchestra.
2:30 The Royal Diamonds.
3 to 5 Columbia Broadcasting System program from New York.
5 Organ recital, E. Lewis Dunham.
7:30 Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church.
9 to 11 Columbia Broadcasting System program from New York.
11 News.

Monday

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. Harvey J. Moore, First Baptist Church, Westfield; "English Lesson," Grace M. Miller; Marjorie Mills; Norman Arnold, tenor; Mildred Vinton, pianist; "Answers to Questions," Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:55 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:30 Today's baseball game.
1:35 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.
5:30 WEAF, Crosley Moscow Art Orchestra under the direction of Arno Arriga.
6:38 Radio Chats with Sam Curtis.
6:58 Highway bulletin.
7 Newspaper talk.
7:10 News.
7:20 WEAF, Maj. Edward Bowes and his Capitol Family.
8:30 WEAF, Biblical drama.
9:15 WEAF, correct time; Atwater Kent Radio hour; Allen McQuhae, tenor.
9:45 WEAF, "The New Freedom of Turkish Women," H. A. Franck.
10 "Cruising the Air."
10:05 Keith's Radio Review.
10:15 News.

Monday

8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10 Anne Bradford's half hour; Arthur Hiltz, tenor; "Answers to Questions," Anne Bradford.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
11:55 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston farmers' produce market report.
2:20 Bernice Hicks, soprano.
2:35 Grace Reardon, whistler.

NEW YORK CURB SEAT $23,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The New York Curb Exchange membership of Chambers P. Deal has been sold to Orrin B. Zoline for $23,000, an increase of $1000 over the previous sale.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 18

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by station WEEI, 670 kc.

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., by station WLSI, 800 kc.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMAK, 550 kc.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 1340 kc.

SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WSYR, 1330 kc.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMCA, 810 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 940 kc.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:30 a. m. eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420 kc.

CLEVELAND—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WTAM, 750 kc.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 900 kc.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WEBH, 820 kc.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WMBB, 1190 kc.

AUDIO DISTORTION CHECKED BY METER

Device Permits Visual Control of Quality

Very often it is highly desirable and convenient to actually see the audio distortion of a radiocast receiver when making changes, setting fixed rheostats, or turning up the power of an amplifier.

This can be done nicely and economically by connecting a 0-25 (or in the neighborhood) milliameter in series with the loudspeaker. The Setrling R-624 0-30 M. A. is a good popular-priced unit for this work. It is permissible for the needle to swing slightly as the volume varies, but a sudden swing of more than a couple of millimeters will show that the output is distorted. If the high notes of a soprano cause the needle to reel to the right, the audio transformers have a peak on the higher frequencies.

It will surprise most of us to know that with the old style audio transformers, with small cores, it is almost impossible to get more than headphone volume without distorting the output. With a little practice distortion may be seen as well as heard with this "distortion meter" on any receiver.

AVIATION

A MODERN flying school, the Nationale Luchtvaartschool (National Aviation School) at Waalhaven, was opened Sept. 10, 1927, under the auspices of the Rotterdam Aero Club, say advices made public by the Department of Commerce from Consul Albert M. Doyle, Rotterdam. The school has the advantage of the guidance and counsel of several officials of the Aviation Division of the Department of Public Works and of the K. L. M. and the support of the municipality of Rotterdam, which is providing the training field without charge.

The Rotterdam Aero Club was able to raise enough money by private donations (approximately $16,000) to finance the project, including the purchase of two Pander one-and-one-half plane machines for training purposes. The Department of Public Works of the National Government, before lending its aid, received assurance that courses of instruction would be open to non-members as well as to members of the club.

Courses of instruction will be open to all who are able to pass the preliminary physical tests on the same basis of charges, i.e. 40 guilders ($16) per hour. It is estimated that from 10 to 15 hours of instruction will be necessary, making the costs lower than in England or Germany, where courses of instruction are reported to cost $600 to $800.

Non-members of the club are responsible for damages up to the amount of 500 florins ($200), and all students agree not to hold the club responsible for any sort of damages. The membership of the club is 85, and requests for enrollment in the school have totaled 120. Rules designed to assure safe flying have been drawn up.

The course of instruction is outlined to qualify students for licenses issued in accordance with the regulations of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which are recognized in Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, France, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. They entitle the holder to fly any plane not destined for public use.

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Under the authority of the Ministry of Railroads, Marine, Posts, Telephones, Telegraphs and Aeronautics, the Societe Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation et de la Navigation Aerienne (Sabena) has recently been granted permission to increase its capitalization from six to ten million francs, by the issue of 8000 shares of 500-franc preferred stock and 8000 shares of ordinary stock, without par value, says a report to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Mowatt M. Mitchell, Brussels, Belgium.

Sabena is said to have the monopoly for commercial aviation in the Belgian Congo, and under this same authority the colony, as such, is authorized to subscribe to one-half of the new stock issue, with the proviso that the money so subscribed must be used by Sabena for the purchase of flying equipment for use in the Congo.

This will not result in the possibility of sales to Sabena of planes or equipment by outside agencies, since all construction involved will be carried out by S. A. B. C. A., the constructing subsidiary of Sabena, which holds licenses for the construction of a number of types of airplanes and engines.

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An order for two Supermarine Southampton twin-engined flying boats has been placed with the Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., of Woolston, Southampton, by the Australia Royal Air Force, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from Consul John M. Savage at Southampton.

The machines are of the same type as those which have been, and are still being, delivered to the British Air Ministry in large numbers. They are five-seater reconnaissance flying-boats, entirely self-contained, and extremely seaworthy.

The Southamptons are fitted with two 500 h. p. Napier Lion engines. The machine has been flown continually on one engine, and can be maneuvered and turned against the pull of one engine without difficulty. The hull is very roomy and efficiently fitted out for the crew. There is a through passage from bow to stern, and no petrol is carried in the hull.

The standard arrangement of crew is as follows: In the bow is the gunner and bomb operator; behind him are the two pilots in tandem with complete dual control. The aft pilot also has a complete navigating compartment. Aft of this is the wireless telegraph compartment, which opens out into two rear gun-ring positions behind the main planes. Sleeping accomodation for the crew is provided by the slinging of hammocks in the hull, and all cooking arrangements can be carried out on board.

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As a means of locating future ocean fliers who may be forced down in the water and whose whereabouts would be unknown to searching parties, a plan calling for the pilot to leave a long line of miniature buoys in his wake has been proposed to the National Aeronautical Association by an aviation enthusiast.

The idea is for the pilot embarking on an ocean flight to take along several hundred small, sealed tin cans each bearing a miniature flag and toss them into the water at regular intervals along the line of the flight. Should the plane be forced down steamers would be able to trace its course by picking up the "wake" of the plane. Although the chance of picking up such small objects is very doubtful, the originator of the scheme believes it is better than nothing.

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Several days after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh passed through Kansas City on his tour of the United States in the interest of aviation, a letter was received by Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautic Association, from a spectator in Kansas City doubting that the young fellow who was making the tour was the same one that had flown to Paris in the Spirit of Saint Louis. He concludes his letter with, "Could it be possible that the entire affair is a colossal hoax?"

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Railroads are making use of the service offered by their latest rivals in transportation, the airplane lines. One of them, the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway, is keeping shippers in touch with their shipments by air mail. Carload passing reports are sent by air mail to the road's representatives at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City, Tulsa, New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit and other large shipping centers.

Use of the air mail means that California shippers can be given information sometimes as much as four days sooner than was possible when the reports were dispatched by ordinary mail. Deliveries to Tulsa and New York have been speeded up from 24 to 48 hours.

FIVE-DAY WEEK SOUGHT

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 17 (AP)—Members of the Granite Cutters' Union here have voted to ask employers for a five-day week and $9 a day. The present contract calling for $8 a day and a 44-hour week expires next April. About 175 cutters are employed in the sheds here. Manufacturers are said to be opposed to the shorter work week on the grounds that expensive equipment would be idle for long periods.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
27 Bromfield St., Boston — Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANO FOR SALE
Fairly good upright in excellent condition for $100 cash. Call mornings between 7:30 and 8:30, Porter 2254-M.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space, four lines.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS
Furnished Unfurnished
We solicit your inquiries.
The William Wilson Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
40 No. Garfield Avenue TErrace 8111
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
FOR SALE BELOW COST — New five-room bungalow and rear cottage; both completely furnished. Owner, 2080 Hudson Street.

LEASES

WE HAVE parties owning ground exceptionally well located, willing to erect a 50 to 500-room hotel or apartment building for lessee.
LUTHER T. MAYO, Inc.
BUILDERS SINCE 1912
Black Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA—The desirable location, attractive furnishings, the airy, roomy homelike atmosphere, make these apartments most acceptable; 4 rooms and solarium; located one minute walk from transportation lines and adjacent to social and commercial activities; frigidaire and hot water; early reservation desirable. Address owner, H. L. DAY, 131 Calabria Ave.

PASADENA, CALIF. — Mrs. Frank H. Leonard's residence can be rented during the coming season; convenient to church and stores. Wire or write to 552 Oakland Ave.

MIAMI, FLA.—2 and 4-room furnished apartments; residential section; easily accessible to commercial and recreational activities; 1 block from trolley; rates for seven months winter season $500, $800 and $900; can take possession now without additional charge. Owner, A. J. GOUGH, 112 S. W. 10th Avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; B and H cars and bus to door.

NIRVANA APARTMENTS—Expressing hospitality and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; suit the most exacting. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL. 2192.

SAN FRANCISCO, Paramount Apts., 371 Geary St., Near Taylor—2 and 3-room furnished and unfurnished, weekly or monthly, with garage, maid service if desired.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BERKELEY, CALIF.—Hotel Berkeley—56 furnished rooms, 6 year lease; excellent location; close to university; owner retiring. Terms.

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS from those desiring to serve in steward's department at Sanatorium are always welcome for consideration; at present a bus man is wanted to remove soiled dishes from dining room, etc. Write Manager, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Attractive Traveling Position
National organization has permanent opening for woman between 23-40 with at least high school education; free to travel; opportunity to earn $2500 to $3000 a year; prefer teacher, college woman or one with previous executive experience; south in winter; definite income to start; opportunity for advancement. WEEDON COMPANY, Desk 5, 2036 E. 89th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 18 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. RIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

SERVICE BUREAU

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Matter." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Landscape Paintings, from Coast to Coast for 20 Years
GIBSON CATLETT'S STUDIOS
3117 Logan Blvd. CHICAGO
505 Times Bldg. NEW YORK
233 Viscaya Ave. CORAL GABLES FLA.
404 Builders' Exchange Bldg. SAN ANTONIO
"The only business of its kind"

FOR SALE
NEAR SQUAM LAKE, New Hampshire, an 11-room house, fully furnished, with all modern conveniences, including 3 bathrooms, electric pump and lights, 7 fireplaces; large garage and an unfailing water supply; 10 acres of land; an exceptional value. For information apply to GEORGE HOWLAND COX, Cambridge Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE
ORLANDO, FLA.—Two modern bungalows situated on corner lot opposite new Senior High School; four blocks from beautiful Lake Eola; location most desirable. Address owner 207-7 Higher Street, Orlando, Fla.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity Consult
LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET—Practitioner's office, part time, mornings, afternoons or evenings as may be desired. Room 1225, 33 West 42d St., New York City. Tel. Longacre 8629.

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower—Practitioner will rent one of two offices sharing reception room. Tel. Chickering 2825.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office part time. Room 435, 55 West 42nd St.; Longacre 2518.

N. Y. C.—Morning hours in large, attractively furnished office. 33 West 42 Street; telephone Longacre 6849.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 62 West 51st—Parlor floor, executive business; also furnished apartment. Phone Circle 1385.

DESK SPACE

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Mail and telephone address.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—4-5 rooms, handy and quiet location; Christian Scientists preferred. 30-34 Medfield Street. Owner, Talbot 8675. Janitor, Copley 4657-W.

BACK BAY NEAR BEACON ST., BOSTON
Light, airy apartments, five rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, shower, gumwood and mahogany finish, two fireplaces, select tenants. 452 Audubon Road. Back Bay 3822.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments furnished or unfurnished; very desirable. Tel. Back Bay 1145.

BOSTON—For rent, attractive 8-room house, sleeping verandas, fireplace, lawn, garden; 30 minutes from Park St.; unexpectedly vacant; terms reasonable. Box M-298, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3 beautiful suites at 45 and 47 Mason Terrace; 6-7-8 rooms, 2 baths and sun porches; at reduced rentals. Aspinwall 3572. Apply at Suite 1, 45 Mason Street.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive upper apt. in new duplex house, 5 rooms and shower bath; piazza opening off living room; shrubbery; owner on premises daily after 10 a. m. Phone Bowdoin 1062-R.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Upper 7-room apartment, 2-family detached house, beautifully located near Cortelyou Road B. M. T. subway; garage optional. 1811 Dorchester Road; telephone Buckminster 7713.

TO LET
Lower apartment, 16 Hopkins Road, Arlington, Mass.; $75. Tel. Arlington 1097-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET
Just across the Common from Harvard Square, convenient to Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges, Christian Science church, and subway; fireproof construction; hotel service and public cafe; housekeeping suites, 2-6 rooms with 1 and 2 baths, 2 elevators, refrigeration, individual incinerators, fireplaces, spacious closets, etc. Furnished suites with service if desired. A few suites available in adjoining buildings, Mather Court, Concord Hall, Lexington Hall, 2-8 rooms, 1-3 baths, dining room, kitchen, and full housekeeping arrangements. Apply GEORGE E. SAUNDERS, Mgr., 3A Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 2263.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive suites of 3 sunny rooms and sleeping porch; quiet neighborhood near Harvard Sq. Apply Janitor, 1012 Prescott St. Tel. Porter 1397-M.

DORCHESTER, Mass., 44 Bowdoin Ave.—Most attractive 6-room apartment; hot water heat; 2 piazzas; Protestant adults only. Tel. Geneva 4773.

MELROSE, Mass. — Ready Oct. 1st, heated 4-room apartment in desirable section of Melrose; 3 minutes from station, electrics and Christian Science church has all modern conveniences, including electric refrigeration, also separate entrance and piazza. Tel. Melrose 1206-W.

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., 155 Hastborne Rd.—Housekeeping suite of 4 unfurnished rooms, private bath, heated; adults only. Tel. Centre Newton 1052-W.

APARTMENTS
EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE
Furnished, Unfurnished, Co-operatives
Why worry? My expert advice is at your service
MRS. WILBUR LYON
500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

QUINCY CENTRE, MASS.
TO LET—Fine apartment of six rooms and sun room; fireplace, steam heat; excellent location; near to station, schools, church, etc. Apply at 35 Woodward Avenue; telephone Granite 5748-W.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Semi-detached two-story and attic house; six rooms and bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; near Christian Science church; commuting to New York good; three minutes from station; rent $70 month. SEACORD, Laurelton, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM: Pupil S. S. Curry, Boston—Voice, Diction, Pantomime, Stage, Screen, Platform. Langwell, 123 West 44, N. Y. C. Bryant 1847.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ACCOUNTING WORK of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMES NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 3003, Boston.

PRINTING

COTTON *and* GOULD
26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON
JOB PRINTERS Tel. Liberty 4100

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKLINE, Mass., 136 Pleasant St., Suite 2—Henry F. Miller $1250 Baby Grand Piano for sale; s

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For tourists, transients, 2-room suite with bath, 15 minutes from Wall St., near both subways. 855 President St. 1-sterling 4565.

WINTER PARK, Florida—Stucco bungalow and garage; 8 rooms, including screened sleeping porch; attractively furnished; centrally located, overlooking Lake Virginia; orange trees; $1500 for season, November to May 1st. Apply Mabel C. Emery, owner, 442 Chase Ave.

MATTAPAN, MASS.—Two-room furnished apartment; American neighborhood. Apply 45 Oakland St., Suite 2.

BOSTON—Very attractively furnished, comfortable apartment; accommodates four people; conveniently located near Fenway. 407 Huntington Ave., Suite 10. Tel. Copley 8395-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant room near Christian Science church; some privileges. 119 Hemenway St., Suite 11. Tel. Kenmore 1210.

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant rooms in Longwood section; 8 minutes to Park Street. Tel. Kenmore 1091.

BOSTON, 185 Bay State Road—For students, nicely furnished rooms, all modern conveniences. Telephone Back Bay 2196.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms, comfortably furnished, dining room, kitchen privileges; business people; near church; reasonable. Copley 8687-W.

BOSTON, Mass., 106 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Single or double rooms, kitchen privileges. Tel. Back Bay 7380; MISS MURCH.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Pleasant furnished room; references. Tel. Aspinwall 8075.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1902 Beacon St.—Clean, warm, attractively furnished rooms; 1 double with private bath; exceptional kitchenette suite; large "studio" room; business people. Regent 8053.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room in private home in Brookline Hills section; convenient to trolleys and trains. Regent 7090-R.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Large, airy room, private home; hot water heat; business lady preferred. Tel. Porter 3615-M after 6 p. m.

COUPLE—Real home; nicely furnished; all improvements; conveniences; express station; 235 month. 10453 112th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

NEW YORK, 102 West 75th—Artistic, quiet, single, double room; lavatory adjoining bath; refined home; elevator. Apartment 55.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 113th St. (Apt. 51)—Several handsomely furnished rooms, lavatories; $10 and $12 weekly.

NEW YORK, 340 Central Park West (Apt. Two North)—Music studio rooms $10 up; homelike; Southern cooking; conveniences.

NEW YORK, 325 W. 93rd St. (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, single, heat, electricity, running hot and cold water, lavatory; $6.50.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (4-N)—Very desirable living quarters for gentlemen; single, double rooms. Trafalgar 9060.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, attractive room, twin beds, lavatory, adjoining bath; reasonable; excellent locality. Trigg.

NEW YORK CITY, 332 W. 111, Apt. 4S (Off Broadway, Columbia neighborhood)—Beautiful street, also rear, bed-sitting rooms, kitchen privileges; business people; near church.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One (or two) large, attractive rooms with every modern convenience and comfort; fireplaces, large closets; warm in winter; private house on quiet, residential street; American family of two; first-class home table and service. Box M-357, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th Street, New York City
Something different—rooms with character—excellent table; near church. Susquehanna 1319.

BOSTON, Newbury St., No. 308—For young men, home life, two meals daily; rates reasonable; convenient location. Tel. Kenmore 0305.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

LABOR LEARNS

Brooklyn Eagle: American labor has learned that more is to be gained from conference and agreement than from open conflict. As time goes on the necessity for recourse to the strike weapon grows less. This is not entirely due to the sagacity and moderation of labor itself. It is due in large part to the growing liberalism of employers, to their recognition of the fact that labor is a partner in all industrial enterprise and entitled to share in its prosperity to the extent, at least, of better wages, improved environment and reasonable hours. This view of labor by capital has been a thing of fairly rapid growth in the last 20 years. That it could ever have grown to its present impressive proportions without a corresponding intelligence and sense of obligation on the part of the men in control of labor councils no judicious observer of events will admit.

Philadelphia Inquirer: If the Government's paper money were laid end to end it would be the only time when it made both ends meet.

A NEW USE

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Wheat fields in Manitoba are being sprayed from the air by chemicals to prevent rust and other sources of injury to the growing crop. Flying about 50 feet above the surface of the earth airplanes in Canada have found this new commercial employment.

One wonders whether they may not be used at an early date to provide moisture for growing crops. For centuries efforts have been made to "make it rain," but without success. The airplane may be the answer. If water supplies are at hand, and if multi-colored planes can be developed for heavy hauling, why not make enormous sprinklers of them to supplement the rainfall when crops demand additional moisture? The cost may appear large at first thought. But so is that of our irrigation projects.

Portland Oregonian: Mr. Dawes, who complains that the Vice-President has no work to do, might talk it over with the King of Italy.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is America's newest export across the Pacific?—*Editorial.*
2. What stands between the college graduate and the top of the ladder?—*Lighter Vein.*
3. Does age have much to do with the ability to learn?—*Educational Page.*
4. What do builders of the Moffat Tunnel in Colorado say about prohibition?—*Editorial Note.*
5. Who were Montaigne's "three worthiest and most excellent men"?—*Home Forum.*
6. Where are poets put on the Government payroll?—*World's Press.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

CHARLES P. O'CONNER: "It is much more important to know how to cross a street than it is how to act at table."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Our colleges will fail in their duty to their students unless they are able to inspire them with a broader understanding of the spiritual meaning of science, of literature and of the arts."

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS: "Every inventor is a carpenter in the work of constructing history."

A Thought for Today

FORTIFY courage with the true rampart of patience.
—*Sir P. Sidney*

In Lighter Vein

BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION

"Oh, the sin of exaggeration!" exclaimed the speaker. "Would that I could tell you the number of times I have shed barrels and barrels of tears over it!"

—Passing Show

English Clergyman: "And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey."

Fair American: "You bet, I'll rattle those off, sure; but what I've been hankering to see, is the Church of England."

TAKING A CHANCE

"Who will drive this car away for $30," read the placard on a dilapidated automobile in a dealer's window.

A man passed, read it through twice, then entered the establishment.

"I'll take a chance," he offered, "where's the prize money?"

SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE

Mistress (to new maid): "I believe, Anna, that you have had very little experience."

Anna: "Little experience, when I've had seven places in three months!" — *Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.*

BREAKING BETTER

Mistress (to new maid): "Oh, Norah, how could you! You've broken one of my best china plates in two."

Maid: "This is a good day, mum. I generally has to gather up the pieces in a dust-pan."

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EDITORIALS

The Constitution: 1787-1927

"THE most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and heart of man." This was Gladstone's description of the Constitution of the United States. It deserves to be recalled in connection with this week's celebration of the 140th anniversary of the signature of our framework of government. Like many generalizations, however, it glittered but did not illumine. It was flattering but inexact. The fact of the matter is that the men in the Philadelphia Convention did not invent a constitution. They drafted an instrument which contained inventions: bicameralism on a federal plan, astronomical elections, constitutional protection of the individual and judicial supremacy—these, in a sense, were original with them. But the framers were not primarily inventors. They were influenced by the writings of political philosophers, and they had before them the experience of other governmental systems.

But if Gladstone erred on the genesis of the Constitution, his praise is deserved. It is hardly too superlative. The Constitution was and is a wonderful work. Its draftsmanship was concise and clear. There was only one serious ambiguity—the right of the states to secede from the Union—and that was eliminated by the Civil War. Inter arma silent leges was triumphantly denied. One can point to certain of the Constitution's features which seem illogical. In practice, for example, it is impossible to keep the executive and the legislature in separate, watertight compartments. But viewed from a large standpoint the Constitution has worked and worked well.

In its fundamentals, moreover, the instrument of government prepared in the Philadelphia Convention has remained unchanged. It has been amended only nineteen times. Hundreds of congressional statutes and Supreme Court decisions interpreting them have modified the details but, for the most part, have left the main outlines unchanged. Nor have the outlines been affected by the amendments. These have gone largely to matters of individual rights and legislative control. The Eighteenth represents the greatest moral experiment ever made by any constitution. Modifications have come also through custom and convention. Direct election of the President, senatorial courtesy, congressional investigations, committee government, party machinery, nominating conventions—these matters are outside the Constitution. They are, however, of high importance in determining the character of our political activities.

To the present generation they read a two-fold lesson. The Constitution of the United States has not been radically changed, but it is a flexible instrument. Thousands of amendments have been proposed. Twenty-four have been submitted to the state legislatures. Nineteen have been ratified. Congress has been the body which has been unwilling to sanction structural experiment. There is great reluctance to lay hasty and impious hands on the work of the Philadelphia Convention. It should not be forgotten, however, that, as the Constitution has been changed in the past, so it will be changed in the future. A tremendous burden of proof is, of course, on the proponents of change, but it is the essence of our system that we live in an atmosphere of toleration.

The Constitution is so good, indeed, that one of its chief threats is from those who would call it perfect. This very week some of its friends have served it ill, by attributing to it virtues that it does not possess—virtues that come from the genius of a people, rather than from forms which are of importance only as they allow liberty to awaken and law to prevail. This very week 140 years ago, the weather in Philadelphia was exceedingly hot. The delegates wished to conclude the convention, and the thermometer was not without its effect on certain devices that were finally submitted to the states.

The Constitution was so wise, however, that it deserves wisdom and discrimination at the hands of its friends. It receives its just due in Prof. Howard Lee McBain's "The Living Constitution"—a recent volume to which the celebrations of this week should call attention. The Constitution of the United States "is not revealed law. It is no final cause. It is human means. . . . Through long unfolding years it has been tried in the crucible of men's minds and hearts. It lacks alike perfection and perfectibility. But it has been found good—exceedingly good." But it will remain good only if it is remembered "that nothing that is human is infallible, and that governments, whatever their form, are only as moral as those who hold the throttle of power at the moment."

Belgium's Ambitious Plans

SEVERAL great projects are under consideration in Belgium. The small kingdom is indeed reported as about to start on three of the biggest enterprises of its career, which, if successfully carried out, ought to bring prosperity and peace to the Belgian people. They are: the enlargement of Antwerp harbor to three times its present size; the electrification of the entire country as far as hydraulics will allow, and the improvement in the national waterways system.

It is here reasonable to suppose that the desire of the small constitutional monarchy to perfect its economic structure is in a large measure due to the political truce which was inaugurated there sixteen months ago and which resulted in the constitution of the Government of National Union, still in power today. It is headed by M. Brunet, Socialist, and includes such national figures as H. Jaspar, Baron de Broqueville, Carton de Wiart, Emile Vandervelde and others. Five Socialists and Democrats, five Roman Catholics and two Liberals are its total composition. This is the Government that undertook the stabilization of the Belgian franc in October, last year, under the guidance of Mr. Franqui as Finance Minister.

In the period immediately following stabilization the reaction everyone looked for was not nearly so bad as had been expected. Perhaps the solidity of character of the Flemish-Walloon people which go to make up the Belgian nation was a large factor in weathering the difficult period. Whatever the reason, July this year saw the announcement made that Belgian exports had taken an unexpected turn for the better during the first four months of the current year. Of course it is true that Britain's industrial condition was in part responsible for this, while exchange and the holding off of Germany by a high tariff barrier also swung the tide in favor of Belgian commerce. Other factors indicative of Belgian advancement are the investment of large sums in the Congo cotton-growing industry, the increase in the output of the Nation's coal, and the reorganization of its telephone and wireless systems.

Withal, however, when it comes to the complete realization of such plans as Belgium is at present considering, only the statesmanship that carries with it such qualities as honesty, wisdom and right consideration for neighbor nations can lead them on to success.

Still Moving Westward

THAT thousands of young men of the United States have not been the only ones who have followed the famous advice which Horace Greeley gave some years ago when he said: "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," is shown by figures recently given out by the United States Department of the Interior in one of its geological surveys. This survey relates to the center of industry in the United States, and it shows that industry, as well as many young men, has traveled westward and has evidently found Mr. Greeley's advice to have been of the best.

January, 1908, found the industrial center about 110 miles east of the city of Chicago and on the northern boundary of Indiana. The next ten years found it still on the northern boundary of Indiana, but only sixty miles east of Chicago. Eight years later it was found that industry had not only moved nearer to Chicago, but that it had made some progress in a southerly direction, as January, 1926, found it had moved twenty-five miles to the southwest and was about fifty miles southeast of Chicago.

Despite this trend of industry westward, its center has not yet succeeded in reaching the country's geographical center, which is near the middle of the northern boundary of Kansas, some 640 miles west by south of the present industrial center. It has, however, gone as far west as the center of population, though the latter is some 170 miles south of the industrial center.

That the center of both industry and population will go still farther west is generally expected and there are even possibilities of their some day being west of the geographical center of the country. Industry started in the East and secured a good footing there before it began its westward movement. Statistics point to the fact that the last few years have found the industrial development proceeding at about the same rate in all sections of the country, except the West and the South, where the rate has been a trifle more rapid; but unless there is a decided falling off in industrial growth in the eastern section of the country or a decided increase in western activities, it will be some time before the United States can claim to have its centers of industry and population at the same spot as its geographical center.

Picture Galleries on Steamships

PUNCH in a recent number, remarking on a Detroit man who had spent twenty-seven minutes in the National Gallery in London, facetiously suggested that something must have detained him. Allowing for the fact that a humorous publication is entitled to its little joke, is there not a good deal of truth in the charge that travelers flit from one art center to another in Europe with a rapidity than can never do art justice? Art to be understood requires quiet contemplation. And this fact supports the proposal, tried out with success on big liners and now urged for smaller steamships, to expose for view in the lounge, or in the music-room, pictures of artists that are worthy of study.

There are times aboard a steamship when even the deck chairs, the promenade decks, the space for games, the music-room, or the sheltered nooks where books may be read are not entirely satisfying. There are times when fog obscures the view and drives passengers indoors. It is at these times that art, whether it be in the form of an etching, water color or a subject done in oils, makes a strong appeal. With ample time at their disposal passengers, by the display of pictures hung on the walls of a spacious room, could be induced to study them, to the advantage alike of both themselves and the artists.

Artists often find it difficult to sell their pictures because of failure to have them brought before the public notice. Private exhibitions, excellent in themselves, draw but a limited patronage. Many people have not the time to devote to an excursion through a small gallery. Herein then is the steamship's opportunity. By adorning the walls of rooms, pictures would serve a double purpose, and the owners of the smaller steamships—particularly those which ply between ports scarcely two days apart—might well consider the possibilities of such a venture. The Aquitania and Belgenland have tried out with success the experiment. Why not extend it to smaller steamships?

Electrification and Rail Prosperity

PARK AVENUE, New York, is the center of the city's social activities. Along this beautiful thoroughfare north of the Grand Central Terminal are palatial apartments and hotels, interspersed with office buildings. Beneath the street level hundreds of railroad trains daily glide into and out of New York, drawn with an absence of noise, dirt and smoke by electric engines.

A generation ago, when steam was the motive power used, Park Avenue was an unkempt street of the type which frequently adjoins the railroad tracks entering any city. The New York Central Railroad built its new terminal, electrifying the tracks leading into it, and as a result Park Avenue has become perhaps the leading street of the city. Into its electrification project the railroad put millions of dollars. The initial expenditure was a large one, but the wisdom of the directors who authorized it has been demonstrated by the present developments in the vicinity of the Grand Central Terminal.

Half a dozen of the city's leading hotels stand adjacent to the terminal; huge office buildings about it. A new skyscraper is under construction immediately over the tracks leading from the station, the plans calling for an arch under which Park Avenue will run, with a multi-story building straddling the street, as well as the numerous railroad tracks on the level below. So remunerative have become the office rentals in this district that the New York Central abandoned its offices in the Terminal Building not long ago and erected a new office structure on Lexington Avenue which is also appreciating rapidly in value.

All this may be termed the "by-products" of electrifying the suburban zone of the railroad. The cost to the company has undoubtedly been repaid many times by the appreciation in real estate in the vicinity of the Grand Central, and the railroad, as a realtor, has profited notably. The "air rights" over electrified rail lines are of almost incalculable value to the owners.

Elsewhere efforts are being made to cause the rail lines to electrify their tracks. In Chicago, notably, there is a campaign on foot to induce the railroads to undertake this obviously desirable step. Anyone who has ridden into Chicago on any one of a dozen steam lines and has compared the buildings flanking the tracks of the steam railroads with those which are beside or above the railroad tracks in New York can readily perceive the advantages of rail electrification. Property which the railroads own would appreciate in value as it has elsewhere. The steam locomotive has not outlived its usefulness, nor is it likely to for many years to come; but it is by no means an asset to any city serving as a terminal of various steam railways.

Music Teaching in America

MUSIC schools of the highest standard have finally been established in the United States, and music teaching is going on, or presently will be, according to the best methods known. The contention made by champions of the American artistic cause that young men and women can learn to perform or to write music as well at home as abroad, seems, within certain bounds as to numbers, at last capable of proof. Institutions have been set up and funds have been bestowed in behalf of the aspiring vocalist or instrumentalist, and in encouragement also of the hopeful composer. Opportunity to obtain the technical discipline necessary for first-rate musicianship is, mistakes of administration allowed for, open to every American student of unusual gifts.

No less than three conservatories have been securely founded and as many faculties have been inviolably appointed. Announcements have been widely published and prospectuses have been issued. And so the desire of uncounted cultural pioneers has been realized. Not, however, perfectly. For during the process of organization, one needful connection has been in a measure ignored. Music study has set itself up in America without, in truth, allying itself completely and conclusively with American education. There exists a new conservatory type of teaching, directed for the greater part by men and women of European training distinguished for platform performance; and there exists the old academic type, managed as a rule by professors of native bringing up, not necessarily renowned for their achievements in the concert hall.

Now the first type, sustained by abundant money, will in all likelihood proudly flourish. But the second type, while there is left an ivied wall, an ancient hall and a campus in the land, will flourish too. The question presented, therefore, is, how shall the two types best be linked together? In all reason, the thing to do will be to strike while the iron is hot, and to forge the chain in student days. College teachers of music need as good preparation for their work as do conservatory heads of classes, certain matters of special technique excused. They can no doubt best secure this through study at the conservatory, provided the conservatory pedagogy conforms somewhat to academic habit. So the answer to the question would be that the conservatory master who trains the prospective college instructor must adjust his course to the social and literary sentiment of the American university, abating a little strictness, probably, on keyboard dexterity and other niceties that pertain to the mechanical rather than to the humanistic side of musical expression.

Random Ramblings

Paradoxically the highest award at the annual show of the Dahlia Society of New England was captured by an exhibit of vegetables, but those who were disappointed may find cheer in the fact that a vegetable must be a flower before it can be a vegetable.

Checkerboards are now being manufactured of sheet steel, with the checkers magnetized to prevent their accidental displacement. Will this tend to slow up still more the "next move"?

Should not the college boy who can differentiate between the respective fields of Ben Jonson and Ban Johnson receive some special award?

The fellow who in the spring and early summer put a lot of time into the garden is now realizing that it was a paying investment.

News of the gift of $2,000,000 by Mr. Rockefeller toward a library for the League of Nations makes pleasant reading in itself.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" has now been sung in the United States for 113 years. Let's see, how does that second stanza start?

With the return to the city of the summer vacationists, farm relief now seems an assured fact in many rural communities.

Textile men in Lowell, Mass., are trying to develop a wrinkle-proof fabric. That would be a new wrinkle in itself.

Good will is nine points of the international law—and candor is the tenth.

Chicago—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

By JOHN J. FLINN

IV

THE Chicago of yesterday astonished the world by the suddenness of its rise from hamlet, village and small town proportions to metropolitan dimensions. The Chicago of today is at once an enigma and a wonder to millions of observers at home and abroad—of observers who find it difficult if not impossible to account for its continued growth in population, wealth, beauty and, more than all, in culture; but the Chicago of tomorrow has still greater surprises in store.

Yet, and notwithstanding the enterprise, the courage, even the audacity with which it has met and mastered its tremendous problems of yesterday, and notwithstanding the intelligence, the perseverance, the confidence—and the faith—which enables it to meet and triumph over every difficulty and obstacle in its way today, it still has before it for accomplishment tomorrow at least two of the most stupendous undertakings it has been compelled to deal with in all its interesting history.

Among the many tremendous things now pressing upon and demanding community and individual attention, are certain public projects which overtop all others. Major among these is the task of providing adequate transportation facilities for its urban, suburban and surrounding millions in a manner which will result in eliminating objectionable features in the form of those local disfigurements which usually accompany every effort in this direction. Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world. Thirty-eight railroads, including twenty-three trunk lines, terminate in the city.

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It is a notable thing that no train from any point of the compass ever passes through the city, for Chicago is in every sense a natural relay station, a continental terminal. Passenger trains numbering 1375 arrive in and depart from Chicago daily, and these combined carry an average of 229,339 passengers to and from the city. Of this number 45,691 are through passengers. More than 120 railroad yards with a standing capacity of 200,000 cars, and a working capacity of 150,000, are employed daily in the moving of freight. There are 184 freight-receiving and locomotive terminals within the city. Freight traffic in and out of Chicago calls for the employment of about 30,000 cars every twenty-four hours.

Consideration of these facts is essential to a clear understanding of Chicago's railway problem. At present the city has six great terminal passenger stations; five of these are union stations; one, that of the Chicago & Northwestern, is individual. A general union station for the accommodation of all the railways entering the city is, in the opinion of engineers and railway experts, an utter impossibility. Railways have been a prime factor in the upbuilding of Chicago and are so recognized and esteemed, but from an æsthetic point of view, they have served to disfigure badly the face of the city.

Numerous steps have been taken in the past to remedy this condition; the greatest, because the most practical, are now being taken—in the completion of the Illinois Central terminal on the lake shore, and in the construction of a great South Side terminal to accommodate several of the most important lines entering the city. The part of Chicago which will be affected by this enterprise is now a network, or rather, a labyrinth of tracks, extending over a number of square miles. These are all to go underground, and above them is to be built a new and handsome commercial section, to some degree comparable with Boston's near Back Bay improvement, and with that in New York adjacent to the Grand Central Station.

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To accomplish this, the course of the south branch of the Chicago River is being diverted, so as to provide free and ample space, and a complete transformation of an extensive area of the city's South Side will be the immediate result. The cost of this work, with consequent and incidental improvements, will eventually involve an expenditure running well into the billions.

So much for this problem. The city and suburban traction and subway problem is equally pressing and important. This has been before the public for years, always growing more and more urgent. At length it seems to be near the point of solution. If the hopes of the multitudes interested are to be fully realized, the solution will mean the decentralization of that system of urban transportation, which has made the "loop" the most congested business center of any great community on the globe. Such a solution will make all parts of Greater Chicago accessible to and from common centers of activity. Here is also involved an expenditure, direct and incidental, of well into the billions.

Chicago is situated within 200 miles of the population center of the Republic. It occupies a position toward which the water traffic and rail traffic of the North American continent naturally converge. It has outlets capable of immeasurable development for direct sea-going commerce through the Great Lakes and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the one hand, and through the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico on the other. It is at present planning for a co-ordinated system of harbors and terminals to meet the requirements of these two great trunk waterways. Moreover, it is now entering upon the building of an island in Lake Michigan, off the central shore line of the city, to be given over to the establishment of an airport designed to be the greatest in the world.

Chicagoans learned to think and to talk in terms of millions when confronted by the ruins of the great fire of '71, and even of hundreds of millions when the task of reconstruction was forced upon them. Mere millions marked the high-water stage or concept of expenditure for some years after the panic of '73, and even the 10,000,000 tendency of thought seldom manifested itself until the World's Fair period. The construction of the Drainage Canal brought the 100,000,000 figure into fashion once more. However, that enterprise ceased long since to be regarded as anything more than ordinary fixed charge against the taxpayers. But Chicagoans during the last ten years or so have been growing more and more into the habit of thinking and talking in terms, no longer of millions, or tens of millions, or of hundreds of millions, but of billions.

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The billion figure has come prominently into use recently in estimates of lake shore, boulevard, driveway, parkway, forest preserve, wider highways, revolutionary railway improvement, canal development, public buildings, and in the summing up of the aggregate cost of private undertakings. Two billion dollars expressed the Chicago idea of local improvement cost for a period covering the last three or four years; nothing less than four billion is now used to express the Chicago idea of the cost of improvements necessary and urgent in the period that will close with 1933; and the remarkable thing is, that the financial phase of the question seems to be regarded as one of the lesser problems to be cared for.

Not the least among the many marvelous things which Chicago has to offer the intelligent observer now and always is the unceasing energy of its people and their persistent yearning for the very best that genius, taste and civic patriotism can achieve. It is well known that the city has been practically rebuilt three times since '71, and that each time it has been rebuilt more substantially and more beautifully. Some of the finest structures of the fourth quarter of the last century gave place to some of the finest structures of the first quarter of the present century, and many of the latter are now being enlarged or replaced.

Only inadequately, at best, may one either envisage to his own satisfaction or picture to the satisfaction of others, the Chicago that is now in the remaking—the Chicago of tomorrow—but even the attempt to do so may not prove wholly in vain. Now as always, when great things are undertaken in this city, there is unity of thought and co-operation of effort among the thinking people.

There may be divided opinion and divided action in regard to many matters, but Chicagoans as a rule are always unified on the question of making their city as beautiful as it is great. To the typical Chicagoan, whatever his personal interest may be, his allegiance to his city, his pride in it, his devotion to it, are as unselfish as they are constant and enduring. Everything that concerns Chicago, that gives promise of its betterment, that makes for its progress and prosperity, has a keen interest for him.

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So now, he is contemplating with genuine pride and pleasure not only its present but its prospective undertakings and achievements. He loves to gaze upon the wonders already wrought: the marvelous development of its lake frontage, its inner and outer drives, its wide boulevards and broad reaches of sward, its architectural monuments; he loves to contemplate how much more charming it will all be when the six shore islands of Lake Michigan, dreamed of by Burnham, shall become actualities; he loves to be whirled over the great driveways which are open to the automobile for many hundreds of miles to the north, south and west, and to contemplate the widening of hundreds of miles more of similar driveways in all parts of the city, its environs and outskirts; he loves to think of Chicago freed from the disfigurements of all kinds and embellished and beautified with the highest achievements in architecture and sculpture, its squares and circles, designed and soon to be completed, within the municipal boundary; he loves to sail over the already existent boulevards and through the parks which now encircle the city, and to contemplate sailing over the many leagues of broad boulevards which in the near future are to connect the marvelous woodland stretches which the Forest Preserve Commission has taken under its protection,—which, so to speak, are to form outer defense lines against the intrusion or the invasion of the commonplace, the sordid and the shabby; he loves to think of the new Zoological Gardens, the new Aquarium, the new Civic Opera House—the thousand and one new and costly structures now in process of erection; he loves to think of the Chicago that is to be, and if he contemplates at all the enormous cost which all this extension, embellishment and improvement involves, it is not with anxiety or doubt, but with a confidence bordering upon exultation over the spirit that prompts his city's every venture and every enterprise.

And he is filled with gratitude to those great citizens—to those great hearts—of early Chicago, whose exalted perception of the destiny of the city has enabled it to advance to its present high appreciation of what real progress means.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES

THE constantly increasing number of art galleries in this city was recently added to by the inauguration of La Mansion de l'Art Français, a handsome and imposing building in the calle Florida. Here are exhibited not only works by the foremost of the modern French artists, but also examples of Lalique glassware—greatly prized by Argentine collectors—Sèvres porcelain and Gobelin tapestry. For notwithstanding the fact that of late English and colonial styles have been very popular for interior decoration, Paris still influences the furnishing of the formal salon with its Aubusson carpet, gilt-framed mirrors and glass cabinets filled with the fans and the snuffboxes of another generation.

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The Spanish Government recently sent to Buenos Aires a collection of some hundred pictures by eminent Spanish artists, which was exhibited in the salons of Cristoffle & Co. and received an enthusiastic reception in the daily press of this city. This makes the third exhibition of Spanish pictures held here in one month. The advance of Argentine art is becoming more and more important, in the opinion of Madrid art critics, a good number of artists from this country exhibiting their works regularly in the chief cities of Spain, and the Government of the one-time mother country now considers it a duty to guide, as it were, this new development. Argentine art, however, cannot be said to resemble very greatly any school, save perhaps the French plein-air, among the older generation; while the ultra moderns allow no one to interfere with their sometimes startling and crude interpretations of the world as they see it.

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The visit of the British Rugby team to Buenos Aires and Rosario has been one of the events of the sporting season, especially when it is explained that the visitors scored 294 points as against nine scored by the home teams. James Baxter, the manager of the team, gave an interesting lecture on Rugby at the University Club a few days before the team sailed for England and his remarks were of interest in that they pointed out briefly the most important facts concerning the game. On the whole the Argentine teams showed up well though they were utterly unable to stand up to the superior tackling of the Englishmen. That the visit will have done a great deal to improve the standard of play in this country is undoubted, since in games as in all other things the Argentine is very quick to detect his mistakes and follow up any kind of improvement. At the end of the foreign team's stay in Buenos Aires the improvement in the playing of the local teams was already very noticeable.

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Among Argentina's latest exporting experiments that of honey is perhaps the most interesting. It is well known that partridges and celery have been successfully shipped to the United States, and it is now proposed to look into the advisability of sending shipments of honey to the European markets, particularly Amsterdam. The project will probably be soon put into execution, for Holland during the last twelve months has imported 52,500 kilograms over and above last year's figures for the preceding twelvemonth. Another interesting experiment is the growing of fruit and vegetables, out of season, in the subtropical territories of Misione and Corrientes for the Buenos Aires markets. The produce would be sent down to the federal capital either by rail or steamer along the Paraná River and naturally fetch high prices in the city.

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The news that a road from Argentina to Chile, across the Andes, will soon be finished has been gladly acclaimed by public and press alike. It has long been felt that the Transandine railway is not enough to cope with the passenger movement across the Cordillera, especially during the summer months, and few in these days would care to travel by mule back across uncertain mountain tracks—the only other alternative to the railway. A macadamized road suitable for motor traffic would be a great boon to travelers and would mean that the journey from the city of Mendoza to either Santiago de Chile or Valparaiso would take a little under a day. This road is under construction, and the strip from Mendoza to the pass of Uspallata in the Andes already finished. Great care, however, will have to be taken of the road which will need constant attention in the matter of mending and supervising. When the projected macadam and cement roads from Buenos Aires to Rosario and Cordoba, and from Buenos Aires to Mar del Plata are built, Argentina will possess magnificent highroads to the north, the west and the south of the federal capital which will facilitate not only commercial intercourse between the various provinces but also stimulate the growing interest in touring and land cruising.